PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ocean Routes of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

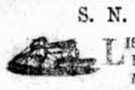
THE TEN PAGES: MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,356.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
14th Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7568	MOOLTAN	9421
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10569		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7568	MOLDAVIA	9502
25th „	MACEDONIA	10912		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7568		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing, all Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,698	Bonnet	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guidonet	3rd Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnan	24th Apr. „
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	22nd May „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Mar. 1908
D BALDUINO	4,580	Maganini	13th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Beleito	13th May „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 908	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 580. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to re-turn either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	G. Belegno	17th March. 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pejone	17th April 1908.
LEVANZO	6,000	G. Beleito	17th May 1908.

Passengers first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 340, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire L'd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 13th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling for Malta and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Adwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4587	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Monca	16th April 1908.
KOERNER	5301	A. Feretti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillimber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	3990	R. Reimarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	9999	A. de Petris	25th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	1 April
†**City of London	...	22 „	24 „	...	15 „
†**City of Glasgow	...	20 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
‡a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
‡** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON), holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied on EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.
No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.
No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.
Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A.S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED ON SCREEN AND HANDBILLS.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVEN ON SUNDAYS.

MARVELLOUS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Second to None ✠ KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS ✠ Second to None
PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU
LOCATION—MAIDAN
BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.
ENTIRE CHANGE IN PROGRAMME, EVERYTHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
Historical Film of Louis XIV of France and other attractive Films nicely exhibited.
Being greatly PATRONIZED BY HIS HIGHNESSES AND DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.
After a great SUCCESSFUL tour round the World for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Will produce the GRAND SHOW of life-like Pictures of all UP-TO-DATE events of International interest.
FILMS from four parts of the world America, England, Germany and France.
Pictures being free from flicker, absolutely steady, safety against firing, and up-to-date and superior to all others

EVERY NIGHT	7 to 8-30 (S. T.)	EVERY NIGHT
TWO SHOWS.	9-30 to 11 (S. T.)	TWO SHOWS.

By request of the Public, 3 SHOWS on EVERY SATURDAY, from 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 15	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	„ 4	Third „	As. 8
First Class	„ 2	Fourth „	„ 4 (Natives only)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price, to First and Second Class only.
Children under 10 years of age, half-price to all Classes, except Third and Fourth.
Box and First Class Tickets Reserved from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

A CARD.

OWING entirely to the demand of our growing interests, we have arranged for a very general extension of our organization throughout India, and, as a result, shall, on March 1st., open our own Office in Bombay, as well as at other points.

We have taken over from Messrs. WARDEN and COMPANY, in our own interests, who have so ably and faithfully represented us at Bombay, in the past, the entire charge of the REMINGTON business. Our Office will be managed by Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, formerly with Messrs. Warden and Company, assisted by Mr. P. S. WARDEN.

All of the facilities, care and attention which have been so gratifyingly acknowledged by the Bombay typewriter world heretofore, through our former representatives, will be at the command of the public, accompanied by every additional service which our enlarged organization can offer, or which is to be had at our London or New York offices.

We have always been first in the typewriter business, and in keeping with our unbroken record, we are thus the first and only Typewriter Company to be represented by its own Offices in India.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—Mahomed Building, 75, Hornby Road,
AND AT
Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Simla, Colombo, Allahabad, Dacca and Lahore.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held on Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Re. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE SENSATION

of the
OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW LONDON
was the
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION

of the
BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS
was the
SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

A NOTE TO YOUR FRIEND.

"Any afternoon come in, have a cup of Tea pleased to see you, and you know I always use"

"LIPTONS"

YOU MAY ALWAYS SECURE GOOD FRIENDS BY USING

LIPTONS TEA.

They know that you are giving them the best.
WHOLESALE DEPOT:—14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERA
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 2-8
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myaphal and Carbolic Acid &c. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"CITY OF CALCUTTA."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS are informed that the Medical Inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and all heavy Baggage must reach the Ballard Pier by 9 a.m. sharp.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Ellerman Lines, Ltd.

Bombay, 9th March, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PENINSULAR," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, also from JAPAN and CHINA, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at Town Custom House.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "WEISSENFELS," No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments *ex* above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 9TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

OWING to the recent SERIOUS ACCIDENT to Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E., the CONVERSAZIONE advertised for MONDAY the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED untill further notice.

N. ROBERTS,
D. G. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRINTING PRESS at Byculla has changed hands, the SOCIETY will not be responsible for any DEBTS which may be incurred by the concern after the 29th February, 1908.

All persons who have any claims against the above PRINTING PRESS should submit them, together with the vouchers, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, Byculla, by the 31st instant, after which date no claim with be admitted.

All persons who are indebted to the Press are kindly requested to settle their accounts, by remitting the amounts to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla.

W. B. PRESTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 5th March, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client MR. GOOLAM MIYA SHAH MAHOMED, of Bombay, MAHOMEDAN INHABITANT, has contracted TO PURCHASE from Mithibai, widow of Shah Mahomed Sheroobhai, Sheroo Miya Shah Mahomed, Aishabai, daughter of Shah Mahomed, Haloomabai, daughter of Shah Mahomed, Koolsoombai, daughter of Shah Mahomed, Chananbai, widow of Hassan Shah Mahomed, Sakinabai, daughter of Hassan Shah Mahomed, Bibibai, widow of Chand Mahomed Sheroobhai, Sheroo Miya Chand Mahomed, Rasool Miya Chand Mahomed, Hoosein Miya Chand Mahomed, Tajoobhoy Rajabbhoy Ahmedbhai Rajabbhoy, Masoombai, widow of Ali Mahomed Rajabbhoy, Ibrahim Ali Mahomed, a minor by his mother and natural guardian, the said Masoombai, widow of Ali Mahomed Rajabbhoy, Mahmood Ahmed and Noorbibi and Koolsoombibi, daughters of Mahmood Ahmed, the last two minors by their father and natural guardian the said Mahmood Ahmed, Rasoolbhoy Fazalbhoy, Ibrahim Rasoolbhoy, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Rasoolbhoy, Fazalbhoy, Rasoolbibi, widow of Karim Mahomed Chand Mahomed and Hajirabai, daughter of Karim Mahomed Chand Mahomed, a minor by her mother and natural guardian, the said Rasoolbibi, widow of Karim Mahomed Chand Mahomed, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, their shares, right, title and interest in the premises hereunder mentioned :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the building and dwelling-house erected thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise known as Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under Old No. 15, and New under B Ward No. 321, and Street Nos. 77-79 bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2021 and 2022, and admeasuring 97 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road called Butcher Street, on the north by a gully and beyond that the house of Datoobhoy Ibrahim, and on the south by a gully and beyond that the house of Hoosein Jamal.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof or having any claim in respect thereof, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to them or any of them.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1908.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Shares of Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) are open for Public Subscription.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies" Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL RS. 5,00,000.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Out of which the Directors have resolved to issue for the present 3,500 Shares.

OF these 3,500 Shares (proposed to be issued) 2,500 Shares have already been privately applied for or are agreed to be issued and the remaining 1,000 Shares only are now offered to the Public for subscription and are payable as follows :—

Rs. 25 per Share with Application.
Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 50 will be payable by two instalments of Rs. 25 each at such times as the Directors may deem fit to call for same, but at an interval of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
THE HONOURABLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman).
SHRIMANT ANANDRAO GAEKWAR, C.I.E.
SIR JAMSHETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
JAFFER JOOSAB, Esq.
KAZI KABIRUDDIN, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq.
KARMALLY JOOSAB, Esq., Managing Director, Baroda.

BANKERS:
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS and Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS:
Messrs. KARMALLY BROTHERS.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
BARODA OFFICE:
MADAN BAUG, BARODA.

The Company's prospectus and application forms ... at the Company's Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

A HIGH SPEED DEMONSTRATION on ROYAL BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER will be given by Mr. CARR-HILL from London, THIS WEDNESDAY, at 5-30 P.M. on the premises of the Sole Agents, the GLOBE ELECTRIC and MOTOR CO., opposite Marine Lines Station. All typists are cordially invited.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1908, at 10-30 A. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. R. Dunk as a Director in place of Mr. Geo. McKenzie resigned.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To sanction the extra remuneration of Rs. 500 paid to the Auditors for the work entailed by the new extension for the year 1907.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER-BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ld., will be held at the Company's registered Office at "Bella Vista" Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY the 17th day of March, 1908, at 10.45 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 24th February, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINAY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's registered Office at 'Bella Vista,' Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY the 17th day of March, 1908, at 10-50 A. M. (S.T.), to transact the business intimated to the shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ld.
'Bella Vista' Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from MARCH 4th to 16th.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership business carried on by the Undersigned in partnership with SHA GIRDHER GORDHANDASS, under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI & CO., was DISSOLVED from the 14th day of Assu Vad S. 1963, (i.e. 4th November, 1907), being the date on which the said Sha Girdher Gordhandass died, and the Undersigned, as the SOLE SURVIVING PARTNER, has since the date aforesaid carried on and conducted the said business on his own account under the said name and style of Sakerlal Girjashanker Desai and Co.

And notice is hereby given that the Undersigned will, from the 4th day of November, 1907, (Savant 1964), carry on his said business under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI on his own account.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

SAKERLAL GIRJASHUNKER DESAI.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses :—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING.

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering :—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping, Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches :—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc. etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and with in the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Please quote this Paper when applying.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ

THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.

A journal mainly written for Investors.

LATEST ADVICES REGARDING
PREMIUM BONDS
BY EVERY MAIL.

Single Copy ... ...As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ...Rs. 10

Published Every Saturday.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good, substantial and easy going Machine.—D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

Burlington Art Miniatures. No. 6. The Hague and Amsterdam Galleries. 10 Miniatures in case, with descriptive letterpress. Rs. 1-5.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Ogilvie.—An English Dictionary, Etymological, Pronouncing and Explanatory. By J. Ogilvie, L. L. D. With lists of Affixes and Prefixes, Abbreviations, Latin, French and Italian Phrases. A supplement of words of recent introduction. As. 14.

FICTION.

Cleeve.—A Woman's Aye and Nay. By Lucas Cleeve (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Courlander.—Eve's Apple. By A. Courlander. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Donovan.—The Sin of Preaching Jim. By Dick Donovan. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Elliott.—Act of God. By Robert Elliott, (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Gunter.—Dr. Burton's Success. By A. C. Gunter. Illustrated. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Hume.—The Crowned Skull. By Fergus Hume. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth Rs. 2-4.

Kipling.—The Second Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling, with decorations, by J. L. Kipling, C. I. E. (Pocket Edition). Leather, Rs. 4-6.

Malvery.—The Speculator. By Olive Christian Malvery. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Navarchus.—The World's Awakening. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Orczy.—Beau Brocade. A Romance. By Baroness Orczy. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Rosenkrantz.—The Magistrate's Own Case. By Baron P. Rosenkrantz. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Stanton.—The Second Best. By C. Stanton and H. Hosken. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Summers.—The Plains of Alu. By Dorothy Summers. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Vacaresco.—The Queen's Friend. By H. Vacaresco. Author of the "King's Wife." (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Warden—Lady Lee. By Florence Warden. (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Yardley.—Nor all Your Tears. By Maud H. Yardley, Author of Sinless." (Colonial Edition). Paper, Rs. 1-12; cloth, Rs. 2-4.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Pascoe.—No. 10, Downing Street, Whitehall; Its History and Associations. A memory of Great Names and an Inheritance of Great Examples. By C. E. Pascoe. Illustrations in Colour and other sketches by C. E. Flower. 4 to. Rs. 18-6.

Williams.—A Princess of Intrigue. Anne Genevieve de Bourbon, Duchesse de Longueville and her Times. By H. Noel Williams. With Portraits. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. Rs. 21.

Wolff.—Rambling Recollections. By Right Hon'ble Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 2 vols. Illustrated, 8vo. Rs. 26-4.

LEGAL.

Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1908. A Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity. By a Barrister. Crown. 8vo. Rs. 5-14.

Pollock.—The Law of Torts.—By Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart, D. C. L. Eighth Edition. Demy 8vo. Rs. 18-12.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.

Asa.

AS a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called mervellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "ASA" as being THE REMEDY necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.

Full directions are given with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work. Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with stat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ORGAN RECITAL.

ON THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1908,
at 6-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo...(a) Prelude ... .J. Schmuck
(b) Wiegenliedchen. ...H. Botting
2. Anthem ..."The Lord is my Shepherd" ...Smart
The Choir–(Soprano Solo–Mrs. BINGHAM.)
3. Violin Solo...Romance in G ...Beethoven
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
4. Song... ..."Abide with me" ...Liddle
Miss CONSTANCE V. HUNTER.
5. Organ Solo..(a) Meditation–Elegie ...Felix Borowski
(b) Capriccio. ...Lemaigre
Miss SCHMUCK.
6. Vocal Duet..."Evening" ...Smart
Mrs. BINGHAM, Miss M. SCHMUCK.
7. Hymn ...No. 308
8. Aria ...Jerusalem, Jerusalem Thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul)...Mendelssohn
Miss CONSTANCE V. HUNTER.
9. Anthem ..." Sun of my Soul" ...Adams
The Choir { Soprano Solo—Miss I. GEORGE. Tenor Solo—Rev. J. CAMERON.
Organist—Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

During the singing of the Hymn a Collection will be made on behalf of the CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA GIMNASIUM.

Under the kind patronage and in the presence of Her Highness Lady ALI SHAH, Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE, Lady MAUD WARRENDER, Lady JEHANGIR, Lady BHALCHANDRA and NAWAB DILSHAD BEGUM of Murshidabad.

A SPECIAL MATINEE

for ZENANA and PURDA LADIES.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.

Baliwala Grand Theatre (Tardeo).

THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) The most Charming Urdu play

"LAILO NEHAR"
OR
NIGHT AND MORNING.

Strict Purda arrangments will be made and all Ticket Collectors will be Ladies.

Tickets can be had from Lady Jehangir, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Ali Akbar, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Mrs. Lakhmani, Mrs. Rao and also at the Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; Third Class, Ans. 8. For Middle Class Ladies and Children at half Price.

SKATING RINK.

CLOSE OF SEASON FIXTURES.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
8 to 9-30 A.M. Eight-annas;
Evening 6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission and Skates 1 Rupee.

THURSDAY, 12TH EVENING,
CHALLENGE POLO MATCH.
Military vs. Marine.

SATURDAY, 14TH.
SOCIAL EVENING.
Dancing and Skating.
An Exciting long distance.
Race is being arranged, particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
and LAST NIGHT of the Season.

THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
IS
the best place for buying
HATS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
AND
DRESS-GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

... NEMESIS' SPECIFIC

A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—
MALARIAL ... Fever.
BILIOUS ... Fever.
PLAGUE ... Fever.
CONTINUOUS ... Fever.
SIMPLE ... Fever.

PLEASE, TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1

☞ LOCAL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS,
FORT.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

THE WORLD'S PEOPLES. Rs. a.

A Popular Account of their bodily and mental Characters, Beliefs, Traditions, Political and Social Institutions. By A. H. Keane, LL.D., FR.A.I. With 270 Illustrations reproduced from Photographs. 5 4

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF SOCIALISM.
By W. H. Mallock. 4 8

STOKES' CYCLOPÆDIA OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.
Containing 5,000 selections from 600 Authors, with a complete General Index and an Index of Authors. Compiled by Elford Eveleigh Treffry. 3 1

CEYLON: THE PARADISE OF ADAM.
The Record of Seven Years' Residence in the Island. With 16 Full-page Illustrations reproduced from Photographs. By Caroline Corner. 9 3

FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO FIELD MARSHAL.
By Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C. With 29 Illustrations and 1 Map. New Cheaper Edition. ... 4 8

STEAM BOILERS, ENGINES AND TURBINES.
By S. F. Walker. 7 14

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL ORDER.
By the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Author of "The New Theology." 2 4

APOLOGIA DIFFIDENTIS.
By W. Compton Leith. 6 9

THROUGH THE MUTINY.
By the late Col. Thomas Nicholl's Walker. ... 6 9

FRANCESCO BARTOLOZZI R A.
A Biographical Essay by J. T. Herbert Bally. With a Catalogue of the Principal Prints, and a six years' Record of Auction Princes. ... 6 9

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SMART THIRD OFFICER for BURMAH OIL CO.'S Steamer. Apply to—

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A Strong powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH, 16 tons net tonnage, 52 H. P., 51 feet long, 12 feet broad and 6 feet depth; machinery in good order but requires new boiler. Further particulars from

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Bombay.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS,
AND
TRACTION ENGINES
BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
SOLE AGENTS:—
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Illustrated Catalogues, Specifications and Estimates on application.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION
OF
MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.

CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.

LADIES DRASSES
made within the
SHORTEST NOTICE

A. FREDOON & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 75,000 in a big and well-known English Firm of very good standing.

For Further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas:

Parcel No. 423—1 Bunch, 5 strings, 159 pearls, about 167 chows.
1 Do. 7 do. 298 do. 67 chows.
1 Do. 7 do. 351 do. 82 do.
Parcel No. 424 = 1 Do. 4 do. 108 do. 94 do.

By order of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchund Kalidas:

Parcel No. 30—1 bunch, 55 pearls, about 90 chows.
Parcel No. 31—1 bunch, 28 pearls, about 120 chows.

By order of Mr. Ratansey Liladhur and on account and risk of Laxmon Yeshwant:

1 diamond and ruby sun rose broach.

On account of the concerned:

1 bunch, about 133 pearls.
1 do. about 120 pearls.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables:

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1908.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.— [illegible]

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOOULDAS TRIPAT Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AN 8 h. p. Genuine Single Cylinder 4-seated second-hand "RENAULT" MOTOR CAR in working order, belonging to an Officer, who has no further use of it, is to be SOLD OFF to the highest bidder at CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 9th of March, 1908.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 505, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in the ... and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form. Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order by Ransomes Head & Jefferies Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding; Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Floor, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LADY with large house in Sydenham, adjoining Crystal Palace grounds, will be glad to receive PAYING GUESTS. Two guineas weekly. Address—Mrs. Quick, The Ferns, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.

LIFE INSURANCE.—British Life Office requires CHIEF AGENT. Experience necessary. Apply with record to "LIFE," Box No. 523, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is OPENED for Europeans only. Occupies the central position. Commands excellent Views. Terms Moderate.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

McCLUSKIE'S "INDIAN DIRECTORY and GUIDE" is now ready and contains 1500 pages Price Rs. 10, postage extra. Write F. BRISCOE, 11 Tamarind Lane

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Robert and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUR QUOTATIONS for MODERN MOTOR CARS with Equipment of Accessories defy all competition. Catalogues, literature, etc., sent free on application Trial runs by appointment.—HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 3 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete each affair of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

STABLING.—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply. Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Lonauli "BAROMETER VIEW," A furnished for season Drawing, Dining and three Bedrooms with Bath. Apply COOVERJI MANSCHERJI MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

TO LET.—A desirable OFFICE on the ground floor of the Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street. Use of fittings and Electric Lights and Fans included in the rent. For further particulars enquire of CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Offices of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, ... postage inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as dinner-waggon, bookstand, bookcase, cabinet, side-board, card table, writing table, hatstand, cloth-basket, easy-chair, chest-of-drawer, clothepress, teapoys, dining table, iron bedstead, plated salver, teaset, butter pot, flower vases, teapot, biscuit box, milk jug, Waverly typewriter, folding harmonium, phonograph.

On account of the concerned :
Ex. S. S. Wartenfels.

The undermentioned 4 cases landed in damaged condition.
E. 107-3444—1 case 48 dozen penknives.
B. M. 3152-2629—1 case 200 dozen pocket knives.
H. L. B. H. 352-8683—1 case 75 gross tin spoons.
T. F. 300-1—1 case 100 dozen penknives.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 " " " Vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 bay waler gelding about 16 hands, aged quiet, in harness and saddle.
1 pedigree fox-terrier slut.
The property of a Parsi gentleman.
1 English built steel rubber-tyred wheel brougham with a grey Arab horse, young and strong, and harness.
The property of E. F. Nickolson, Esq., proceeding Home.
1 English built rubber-tyred victoria in good order, and handsome bay Waler horse and English harness.

SALE OF NEW ENGINE, BOILER, GINS, etc.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co., and on account and at the risk of Maneklal Narandas, the following machinery :—

1 Compound side by side noncondensing steam engine by F. Brearley, Ltd., with rope, driving flywheel and Automatic expansion valve having high pressure cylinder, 11in., low pressure cylinder, 19in. and stroke 20in.
1 Lancashire boiler by Thos. Hill and Sons, 24ft. long, 6½ ft. dia. and of 140lbs. working pressure.
32 Gins by Peatt Bros. and Co., Ltd., of five bearings, 1¼in. crank shaft and with roller shafts.
1 Cameron type donkey-pump by F. Brearly, Ltd., having dia. of ram 3in., stroke 5in. and cylinder 6in.
1 English second motion rope pully of 5¼ft. dia., and having five grooves for ropes of 1¼in. dia.

All the above machinery are newly ordered out.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned. The above machinery is open for inspection at the godown of Messrs. Drewet Chowna & Co., opposite Prince's Dock and on Port Trust grounds near Prince's Dock.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES YARN No. 10¼.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, by order of the Agents, The Rehmani Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Bapulal, the undermentioned bales of yarn :—

36 bales of yarn of the abovementioned Rehmani Mills No. 10¼.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the bales taken delivery of from the Mill premises within 4 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig and gunmetal old scrap and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 12th March, 1908, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Cupro nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal oldpig, gunmetal old scrap, metal bell, metal white and Phospher Bronze scrap gunmetal, also a large quantity of old leather, canvas, rope, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 p. c. and pay the balance and clear the lots within 2 days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Ordnance Bungalow, near the Jaffer Salaman Dispensary, near the Crawford Markets (opposite Sitaram Building), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, also several pieces by Dewjee Canjee, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined vilvet, cabinet, chiffonier, piece tables, corner cabinet marble top tables and teapoys, thick pillar brass double bedstead with horse hair mattress, mirror and pannel door almiras, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, clothe press, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Australian large size safe on stand, standing and tables lamps, carpets, phonograph with records, table ornaments, pictures, musical box, lady's and gent's bicycle marble clock, horse exercise, ice box, books etc., the property of Captain O. D. Heathcote and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Khatizabai alias Assoobai, widow of Papoo Abas Monia, consisting of table, chairs, cupboards, benches, boxes, stools, lamp, clock, copper and brass pots, cot, cotton, woollen and silk wearing appareis, bed sheets, crockery, glass and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS AND OTHERS.

SALES OF BOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

A large collection of books including works of S. Baring Gould, Antony Hope, S. R. Crockett, Sedgwick, Rita, Charles Lee, Fergus Hume, Frank Millman, Frank Morris, F. M. Keingsley, E. Phillpots, H. Newill, Anthony Trollope, W. Melville and of other known writers of the day.

The books are new and in good condition and in colonial edition.

A CHOICE ASSEMBLAGE
OF
TERRACOTTA STATUARY,
representing
Venus, Echo, East and West, Napolitam,
Tamborine player and water woman,
"Balance," Oriental market woman,
Woman playing at ball, including after
Prof. W. Schott,
and other characters and costumes and decorative figures will be offered
for sale by Public Auction
by the undersigned
at their Sales Room on SATURDAY 14th,
the 16th day of March, 1908, at 3 P. M.

The figures are very artistically designed, and are painted in bronze imitation and natural colours.

TO COLLECTORS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Sale of High Class Japanese Decorative Porcelain, Pottery, and other Art Wares.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1908, offers for sale by Public Auction, a consignment of superior Japanese art ware, consisting of old and modern valuable satsuma vases, Kaza and Amata big vases, jars and flower holders of various elegant designs, silver and gold inlaid vases, 16" to 18" high, big brass and bronze vases, ivory figures, silk bedcovers, and similar other useful and presention works of art, including a silver toilet set and a silver coffee set.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1908.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positive y ure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over-work and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sigh improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Poona writes that "Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that: Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman sufferin from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MARCH 6. | BOMBAY MARCH 7

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	mutilated		
3 do. Rentes ...	mutilated		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/4		1-4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 5/8	un chg	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 /16	1-8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	mutilated		
Do. do do. Berlin.	mutilated		
Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 1/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 1/2	since 5 inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3	un chgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 12	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4	un chgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d
*Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by speculative buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Easier with good business done.
Futures ...	..Steady.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Dull
Total Sales ...	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000 „
Imports ...	...5,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	...6·04—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·62	5 65	5·67	5·65
—03	—02	—01	—01

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·62	......	......	......	......
—02				

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	...16,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...31,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	...2 000
Do. to Continent ...	...10,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·2—10
Futures—Month of May, 10·62—12 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bulls unloading.
Do. Do. July 10·38—11 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 1/4—1/16
Futures—Month of May 11·9—07
Do. do. July 1 51—09
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... 11,320 bales

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ...	1 ,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2 ,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	66,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ...	6,44,000
Do. do. at interior Ports ...	4,97,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 3/4d. New Crop.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly.—C.I.F.—Liverpool 5 1 32d.
Months—April-May sellers
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—4 9/16d. New Crop.

SEEDS

Rapeseed —
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship 57 1 1 Apl.-May H. A. and D.—Sellers— and.
Brown Cawnpore 52 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—45 April-May—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 6 3/16—unchgd.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 73
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge F. O. B. & F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 78,400	London	Peninsular	Mercantile Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	38,400	do	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	48,000			
74 Bars Silver	1,48,017			
102 Bars Silver	2,67,787	do	do	International Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Comptoir National
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	do	Chartered Bank
116 Bars Silver	2,29,883			
15 Bars Silver	30,067	do	do	Towner & Co
45 Bars Silver	76,901	do	do	Bank of Bombay
304 Bars Silver	5,90,610	do	do	National Bank
21 Bars Silver	38,552	do	do	Yokohama Bank
Bundle Rs	2,000	Muscat	Bulimba	M R Jaffer
1 Bundle Sovs	90	C Mandvie	Ghasa	M Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	1,000			
1 Bundle Sov	15	Dwarka		
Rupees	405			
4 Bundles Sovs	2,8 0			
Gold Coins	5,8 0	Jeddah	Vajidi	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6 0			
3 Parcels Silver	4	ond	Persia	Hongkong Bk

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. | 7TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, the former rate being available until the end of May delivery. There has, however, only been a trifling enquiry. Bills are still very scarce and one or two Banks were willing to buy at 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight for the next two mails, but for later delivery 1s. 4⅛d. was the best rate obtainable for Credits. Easier discounts in London enable Banks to bid higher for bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 3/32
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	139 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ..	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.
The market opened to-day at 95 13/16d. ready and 96 1/16 for the Settlement and closes unchanged. A small business has been reported. Calcutta market is advised slightly firmer at 95⅞ ready and 96 1/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs 95-13
1st Settlement ...	„ 96-1

Bullion :
Bar silver in London, on Friday, closed ⅛ up at 25 9/16 ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months; New York being up ¼ at 55 3/8. Locally the market has been quieter and in the absence of buyers quotations close 3/16 down since the morning. Quotations for ready and forward delivery are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Sn ... Gold ...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
English ... Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ... Duty—Ready ...	66	8	0
Ditto ... 1st Settlement ...	66	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :
The market opened quiet but steady with little or no change in rates. Oomras are easier and shippers are offering to sell for forward delivery, but there is not much demand. Broach and Bengals are steady with some business doing.

For ready cotton demand continues on very limited lines and as there is some pressure by holders to reduce stocks, prices are somewhat easier.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	277	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	267	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	222	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	214	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	212/13	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	212/13	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	202	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	203/4	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	188	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193	May
Fine Dhowa ger	179/80	March
Good Westerns	231	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone ...	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 16,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·53	5·60	5·62	5·60	5·58
—04		—05		—04

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·50	5·43	5·36	5·33

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :
The market is steadier, but the advance in prices is checking business. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0 R.T.
April-May	„ 8 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and rates are slightly easier.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9 7 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat...	„ 10 1 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White... ... 85 per cent.	Rs. 56 8 0
Muggy	„ 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 56 0 0

Poppyseed :—
... Rs. 10 14 0
Tone—Quiet

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs. 31 0 0
April-May ...	„ 31 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :

Bombay ...	1,377 1/2
India ...	59 1/2 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	50 3/4 X. D.

Mills :—

D ...	388 1/4
Empress ...	365
Kohinoor ...	730
Manockjee Petit ...	3,285 April.

Miscellaneous :

Badnam rue & Co. ...	129
Central India Mining ...	420
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,022 1/2
Marks and Co, ...	130

Railway :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	565
Amritsar-Patti ...	115
Tapti-Valley ...	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	11,026 bales
Wheat ...	1 4 1 cwts.
Linseed ...	760 „
Rapeseed ...	411 „
Gingellyseed ...	3,543 „
Poppyseed ...	nil
Groundnuts ...	432 „
Castorseed ...	5,790 „
Rice ...	18,002 „
Myrabollams ...	3,589 „
Cottonseed ...	9,932 „
Mowraseed ...	702 „
G ...	954 „
Joowar ...	2 066 „
Maize ...	nil „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/16	1/16	*
3 do. Rentes ...	97 3/4	un chgd †	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 5/8	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 5/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	55 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1/2	un chgd a	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3½ p. c.	since	5 Mar.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3	un chgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 1/4	un chgd	

5th	6th
*87-¼	87 3-8
†97 3-4	97 3-4
5th	6th
a25·18	25·18 1-2
b20·46 1-2	20·46 1-4

Exchange on India, 30 days sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Easier with moderate business.
Futures ...	...Steady.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester ...	...Dull
Total Sales ...	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 „
Imports ...	...16,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	... 6·00—04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	...8 5/16 ungd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·58	5·60	5·62	5·60	5·57
—04	—05	—05	—05	—05

Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
Mutilated.			

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	30,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	39,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 „
Do. to Continent ...	36,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·25 ungd

Futures—Month of May 10·61—01 } Advanced early owing to bull Support and Shorts Covering and declined later owing to official weather reports considered favourable.
Do. do. July. 10·36—01 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 1/8—1/8
Futures—Month of May 10·66+07
Do. do. July 10·57+06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	.. 3,990,000 bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	124,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	...9,360,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	54,000 bales
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	3,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	77,000 „
„	Actual Exports	10,000 „
„	Week's Imports	91,000 „
„	Stock	1,128,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	700 „
„	Sold on Speculation	......
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amount forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„	Actual Exports	......
„	Week's Imports	2 000 „
„	Stocks	15,000 „
Afloat	Americans	1,70,000 „
„	Indian	6,000 „

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/16 unged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 13s 1 1-2d.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,100
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120
Commercial Bank	.. 19
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	... 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany. ...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	... 1,000
Carnatic	... 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	... 145
Coral	... 170
Jamalamudugu Press	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M.	... 2,800
Madura	... 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	71s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Sellers* 102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Sellers* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers* 1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)	*Sellers* 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	... *Sellers* £100
Do 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... *Sellers* 16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce...	... 20s.
Indian Aluminium	... *Sellers* 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...	*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum Pref ..	... 100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £112
Do. 4½ per cent. Guarantee	... £102
Madras Electric Tramways	...*nom*£1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	*Sellers* 85
New Mysore Manganese	... 22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid) ...	*Sellers* 80
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	... £101
Rangoon Oil ...	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	... £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	... 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ...	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Growers ...	50
Vizianagram Mining ...	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	... 17s.
Balaghat, fully paid ...	...7s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 12s.
Burma Ruby Mines ...	...9s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1¼d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	... 10s.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 2s.
Glenrock ...	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore ...	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...43s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 4¼d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	... £5-2-6
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	... 1¼d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 1¼d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	... 22s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 12s.
Sangli, 13s. paid ...	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUDLESTON—February 23, at Notting Hill, London, the wife of A. J. Hudleston of a daughter.

DEATH.

GLADE—March 4, at Bournemouth, Esther, the wife of D. H. Glade.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOLONEY—February 29, at Lahore Cantonments, the wife of H. Moloney, Adjutant-General's Division, Simla, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FERNANDES—GODBER—March 3, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. M. Tabard, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. Mascarenhas, Dr. Alexander S. Fernandes, M. D., M. R. C. P. E., to Hannah Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Henry Godber, of Rangoon, and of Mrs. Godber of Bangalore.

DEATH.

CHURCHER—February 18, at this residence at Fatehgarh, U. P. David Greig Churcher.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY. SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED: CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir o Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.

MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.

Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.

The above are prepared only by

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat.
Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p.m. and 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m to 8 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a. m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 10.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Decentralisation Commission Secretariat, Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company. 9-30 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 52m; Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 4-6m., 6 9a., Low water, 10 33m.

Wednesday, March 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, annual meeting, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. The Phoenix Mills, 49 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m Sun sets, 6h. 48m High water, 4-50m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-1m., 11-47a.

Thursday, March 12.—Organ Recital, St. Andrew's Church, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 6 42m., 9-18a. Low water, 2-8m., 1-15a.

Friday, March 13.—Sun rises 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 8-33m, 10-1a. Low water, 3-17m., 2-25a.

Saturday, March 14.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets. 6h. 48m. High water 9-32m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-56m., 3-19a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Wakamiya Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on the 11th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2-30 p.m., the same day.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDAR.—During the month of February 1908 the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,136, classified as below:—Hindoos 1,820, Mussulman 308, Parsee 2, Other castes 6. The average daily attendance was 74. The number of new admissions was 837.

THE LATE MR. R S. BHAGWAT.—A movement has been set on foot by the pupils and admirers of the late Mr. Rajaram Shastri Bhagwat, Professor of Sanskrit at the St. Xavier's College, to perpetuate his memory by way of a College endowment. A committee has been appointed with Messrs. N. S. Takakhav and S. R. Dharadhar as Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers, to whom subscriptions may be sent by those sympathising with the movement.

ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the All-India Hospital Assistants' Association was held yesterday at the Northcote Hospital. About 20 members were present and papers on "Surgical Operations," "Stone in the Bladder," "Epithelioma," "Lipoma," "Foreign Body in the Abdomen," "Rheinoplasty," and "Operations on the Eyelids for Entropion and Ectropion" were read before the meeting.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner of Bombay opened an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Krishna Nanu Bhoga, (30), a Gooriwalla, residing in Cawasji Patel Tank Road. The deceased left his room on Friday evening and shortly afterwards his wife Rani Bai received information that he was lying unconscious in a stable in Withalwadi. She hastened to the spot and was told that he was assaulted. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died some time after admission. The wife of the deceased in her evidence before the Coroner stated that there was ill feeling between the deceased and one of their villagemen named Ranji Babaji. The latter had held out a threat that he would kill him. When her husband left the room on Friday evening he had told her that he was going to see Ranji Further inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—A Concert was held on Saturday night in the Pavilion of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana. There were about 200 members and friends present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The programme included songs by Mis Hunter, Madame Schultz and Miss Short, all of whom were heartily encored, Miss Hunter's rendering of the "Scent of the Almond Blossoms" being very highly appreciated. Mr. T. G. Thomas and Mr. C. F. Hill sang in their well known style, Mr. Hill being recalled after singing "Simon the Cellarer." The programme also included a Duet by Messrs. Tweddle and Clarke, and a Quartet by these gentleman in company with the Misses Hunter. The humorous element was provided by Mr. D. Sanderson, Mr. A Smith and Mr. P. Valentine. A pleasent change was made in the programme by Mr. F. L. Massey who performed a clever card trick which was very interesting and amusing. At the close of the Concert Mr. C. B. Robinson, who presided, called for a vote of thanks to Mr. Valentine and the members of the Committee for the very pleasant evening entertainment which had been provided.

TYPEWRITING DEMONSTRATION.—We are informed that Mr. Carr-Hill from London, one of the shorthandwriting staff attached to the Royal Commission on Decentralization, has consented to give a demonstration of high speed in typewriting and other matters in connection with the twin professions. Mr. Carr-Hill is demonstrating on Wednesday the 11th instant, 5-30 P.M., on the premises of the Globe Electric and Motor Company, 159 Queen's Road, directly opposite Marine Lines Station, who are Sole Agents for the Royal Bar-Lock Machine. Those who are interested in typewriting, whether as operators or as employers, requiring time to be saved, should take the opportunity of seeing what can be done by every operator provided he has right machine to turn the work out. The machine which will be used is the Royal Bar-lock Typewriter and Mr. Carr-Hill's record in Calcutta when he used this machine will be, we feel sure, exceeded in Bombay. The figure then, as recorded in the "Statesman" the "Empire" and other papers, was 128 words per minute. It may be mentioned as a fact that Mr. Walpole, the official shorthand writer of the Royal Commission, dictated to Mr. Carr-Hill from the notes which Mr. Walpole had taken the same day of the proceedings of the Commission. For our own part we think we shal have to record that Mr. Carr-Hill wrote on the Type writer in Bombay: Will, we shall see

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I say a few words re the complaint of the Tramway authorities that the first class cars have not proved financially as successfully as expected? All your readers must have read this news with regret, but their regret must have been greater at reading the novel suggestion of discontinuing to give transfer tickets to first class passengers and thereby making these cars more successful. The adoption of such a suggestion would render these cars more unsuccessful than they are now. It would be a suicidal policy for the Tramway authorities to carry into effect.

The authorities deserve, no doubt, great credit for having introduced the system of running some first class cars. There cannot be two opinions as to the wisdom and necessity of such a step. There is a large number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the well-to-do middle-class families who revolted at the idea up-to now of travelling in a tram-car for the simple reason that they had to sit in the same car or even on the same bench with people of the lowest social rank, such as barbers, cooks and sweepers. Now, these first class cars are a blessing for such ladies and gentlemen. One cannot expect a decent respectable gentleman to travel in a car or to sit on the same bench with one of his lowest subordinates such as an office peon. All reasonable men expect the Socialists will realise from these facts the necessity of having some special accommodation in a tram-car for these decent gentlemen and ladies whom we can not expect to sit side by side with a barber or a sweeper. These first class cars have supplied a long-felt need and are a boon to many and let us hope that the authorities will think twice before taking the rash and ill-advised step of stopping first class cars.

As matters stand at present there are several causes responsible for the first class cars being not able to realise good profits. One of these is that the first class cars are very few. We get only one such first car to three or four second class cars. Hence those gentlemen and ladies who are anxious to enjoy the luxury of travelling in a decent first class car are obliged to travel in an ordinary second class car because they can not afford to wait half an hour for a first class car. At least 20 to 25 per cent. of the passengers who travel daily by tram would surely travel in first class if they could get such a first class car as quickly as a second class car.

I would recommend the authorities to adopt as an experiment the suggestion which I am making. Let the cars to which a first class is attached be increased to such a number that each such first class car follow at once a 2nd class car. Then these first class cars should be equally distributed over all the lines and and not that some lines should enjoy the monopoly of these cars. Then the system of giving first class passengers transfer tickets should be continued. A uniform price of two annas should be kept for first class irrespective of distance.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. L.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—Your correspondent, "B. H. D." in Tuesday's issue has completely failed in trying to prove to your readers the uselessness of the Temperance Societies.

He accuses the "Bombay Gazette" for not having taken a special note of the liquor sellers' deputation to the Collector. Perhaps he wants you to say something against the Temperance Societies but what reasonable man can say that the Societies have brought nothing but poverty to the doors of the people? No one will doubt the usefulness of the Societies. Your correspondent goes on to say that he can prove to your readers that the people habituated to drinking will continue to drink the same quantity even at a high price. On my part I can prove to your correspondent that many people have given up drink and, very many, at least, to a great extent to their benefit.

"B. H. D." says that the strenuous efforts of the Societies have come to nothing and inspite of it the quantity of liquor sold is increasing every year. If so, how have the liquor merchants become rampant, shaken off their laziness and have at last learnt that concentration and unity are the chief factors in business-life? Does "B. H. D" want the liquor merchants to support their few families at the cost of so many hard-earned money of the low paid "poor mill-hands" and the working classes? Is there no other way for those few families to depend upon than those 41 liquor shops? Can anyone deny the great drunkenness that is existing, the consequence of which is all sorts of evil and and poverty? If B. H. D" want any proof of the evil consequence of hard drink let him go to one of the Magistrates of the City and ask what he has to say regarding drink, let him also go to one of the hospitals and ask the House Surgeon what his opinion is and let him also go to a Medical man who has most dealings with the working classes and the mill hands and see what he says of drink.

Let the Temperance Society do their work in peace and nobody need hinder them in their efforts of reducing drunkenness and poverty.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. F.

TRELAWNEY THE CORNISH PIXIE.

This freak was discovered by Captain Jack Neville in a little fishing village near Penzance in Cornwall, some three years ago. Local tradition says he was washed ashore from a wreck on the fearful night of January 3rd 1905, but this has never been definitely ascertained though a vessel homeward bound from South America certainly perished near that spot. According to eminent medical authorities this little Pixie must be between 48 and 75 years of age, whilst his weight is only 9 3/4lbs, and his height 25 3/4 inches. When first met he spoke only his own guttural tongue which our greatest linguists have been entirely unable to apprehend. He has, however, rapidly acquired a knowledge of French and English, but is unable as yet to give any connected account of his previous history or whence he comes in either of these languages. His well formed head measuring a little over inches from the crown to the chin would suggest that he is a descendant of some pigmy race as yet unknown. His features though pensive are constantly illumined by a sweet smile which with his merry little laugh and winning ways make him a most interesting and pleasant study. Professor Daixen lecturing in Berlin 18 months ago maintained he was a survivor of a race of pigmies who inhabited the northern part of Europe some 8,000 years ago, but equally eminent authorities assert he is a descendant of a well known extinct race, once inhabiting Montezuma region, Central Mexico, of whose existence traces have recently been found, their distinguishing feature being the small but exceedingly well shaped head. Captain Neville and this interesting Pixie are now in Bombay and arrangements for showing him will shortly be announced.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT BY A MAHOMEDAN EXECUTOR.

ON Saturday last, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit brought by Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani against Bai Rehmatbai widow and others, in which the plaintiff, as the sole surviving executor of Bai Hirbai Alladeen, sought to recover a sum of Rs. 7,607-0-6, with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Hirbai Alladeen, a Khoja Mahomedan lady, died in Bombay on the 31st July 1901, leaving a will, of which she appointed her brother Fazulbhoy Alladeen, the plaintiff, and another person, now deceased, her executors. The plaintiff and Fazulbhoy, since deceased, had obtained probate of the will. Shortly before the death of Bai Hirbai, she lent to Fazulbhoy a sum of Rs. 4,000; and he came into possession of further sums of money belonging to Hirbai's estate. Fazulbhoy died at Kampti in the Central Provinces on the 11th March 1906, leaving the defendants as his only heirs and legal representatives, and leaving considerable property, both moveable and immoveable, in Bombay and elsewhere. The defendants were in possession of his estate and dealing with the same. Since his death, the first defendant had paid to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,100 in part payment of the sum due, and she also delivered to him 60 gold sovereigns forming part of a necklace, with a request to him to sell the same and apply the sale proceeds in part payment of the debt. Plaintiff accordingly sold the sovereigns and realised a sum of Rs. 896-4-0, and had given credit to the defendants for the amount. The balance of Rs. 7,607-0-6 was still due.

The defendants, by their written statement, put the plaintiff to strict proof of the alleged loan of Rs. 4 000. Even if the plaintiff succeeded in proving the loan, defendants submitted that the claim was long since barred by limitation, and alleged that some of the allegations of the plaint were misleading.

The hearing of details of the suit was proceeded with.

AN INSURANCE CASE FROM NASIK.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor have last week disposed of the appeals of Dhondu Ravji Jamdar, his wife Gangabai, and Vinayek Waman Purnapatre, who were convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of abetment of cheating, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and were sentenced to 18 months', 3 months', and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The Hon. Mr. Daji A Khare, Pleader, appeared for the first two appellants: Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. Sitaram S. Patkar, Pleader, appeared for the third appellant. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered the Judgment. His Lordship said that the Appeal Court agreed with the learned Sessions Judge that the success of the prosecution against these three accused depended upon the proof of the proposition that the man Pandu, whose life had been insured with the Oriental Life Insurance Company for Rs. 10,000, had no real existence. Primarily, the burden of establishing that proposition lay upon the Crown: it was here that the case must be held to fail for want of sufficient evidence. Witnesses called upon this point were unconvincing. Rama Malhari, who belonged to Nandgaon, and not to Malegaon, merely said, Raoji had two sons; Dhondu, accused No. 1 and another younger one, whom he had not named; he admitted he did not know whether Raoji had other children besides these two. Ananda Sadu said Dhondu used to call his brother, who was a boy, Pandu. Vinayek Kashinath remembered one brother of Dhondu, whose name he could not recollect; witness and Dhondu were employed in the Forest Department, and he visited Dhondu's house in connection with official matters only, Tiprah Dasrath carried the case no further: Dhondu Habaji, though he had never seen a brother, Pandu, admitted that he was not acquainted with Dhondu's people. Devaba Pandu deposed that with Khandu, who was Dhondu's brother, he saw a boy, who Khandu said was his brother Pandu. Witness Makbulkhan said that Raoji, father of Dhondu and Khandu, had four children. Though all these were prosecution witnesses, some of them distinctly asserted or implied the existence of Pandu. None of the others stated that he must have been aware of Pandu's existence if he existed; but all witnesses were subject to the important disability that they were neither relatives nor acquaintances of Dhondu and his family. Upon such evidence it would be impossible to hold that the non-existence of Pandu was made out: the case against the Crown was all the stronger, as other and better witnesses were certainly available. The evidence of Ramchandra and Shantaram, Dhondu's relatives, would have been particularly valuable upon this point. It was more necessary to call them, as it was upon their information to the Insurance Company that this prosecution was launched. It was stated that they were unwilling to come forward; they had stipulated with the Company that they should not be called as witnesses. But with any such unwillingness or stipulation the Crown had no concern; it was plainly the duty of the prosecution to call these men. As things stood, it was a dangerous position of having a prosecution based upon the secret information of private individuals, who evaded the witness-box and the salutary test of cross-examination. In these circumstances, the prosecution failed just at the essential point where the evidence should have left no room for reasonable doubt as to the non-existence of Pandu. That being so, the other matters did not call for lengthy discussion; some of them were that the policy was speedily assigned to Dhondu; and Raoji was not apparently at Malegaon, when Pandu was stated to have been born in that town. These were after all grounds of suspicion, which could not take the place of legal evidence; though if the requisite evidence had been forthcoming, it might be that these circumstances would have afforded corroboration. But suspicion and proof were on different planes. The Judges of the Appeal Court were invited by the learned Government Pleader to affirm the convictions of the third accused, on the footing of an offence of cheating having been committed against the Company at the time the proposal for insurance was made. This was a case which had been submitted to the Sessions Judge and was disallowed by him; nor did the Appeal Judges think that the Crown could succeed on this ground. There was no evidence to warrant the view that the misdescription of the accused as a landlord and money-lender had any material effect in inducing the Company to accept the proposal: indeed a passage in Langrana's evidence was strongly to the contrary. Upon the record before the Appeal Court, it would seem that the Company's interest, in the monetary position of the assured, was limited to ascertaining that there would be no difficulty in the payment of the premia; in fact, the premia falling due were regularly paid for some months. Again, whatever might have been the effect of the misdescription of the assured, there was no evidence to bring home to the third accused any knowledge of the incorrectness of the description. Conviction of the third accused, therefore, could not be supported upon this alternative ground.

Conviction and sentences of the three accused reversed: they were acquitted and discharged.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical. See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DECORATIVE FLOWERS.

Flowers have a special "right of way" into the realm of fashion at spring time writes our Paris lady correspondent and no one for a moment disputes their claim to be considered the most important item in the millinerial scheme. Some of the prettiest hats of the coming season are, however, the simplest, and a large black crinoline shape, the crown of which was supplied by frill upon frill of narrow Malines lace, mounted on a soft net foundation, while the trimming consisted of a forest of black goura's plumes, occupying the whole of the front and sides, was simply relieved by one large creamy white water lily with a golden centre, placed almost at the back, the thick smooth, waxen petals being carried out in satin and velvet, the two or three glossy green leaves which accompanied it being designed in the latter material. White and purple lilac is high in favour, the latest novelty being that of introducing each tiny blossom separately, as though the great cluster in which these fresh spring blossoms grow had been reduced to a mere stalk, every minute flower head being stripped off it. The flowers are sewn all over the little turbanlike toques, being arranged in a close mass, with mauve and white blossoms mingled indiscriminately, while a thick bunch of lilac leaves is mounted on one side, and a twist of purple tulle manoeuvred in among the flowers represents the only additional trimming. Another novelty is represented by clusters of velvet lilac, dyed a vivid "sauterelle" green, as an accompaniment to a toque of cocoa or cinnamon brown, while the turned-up brim of the hat is covered with masses of superposed green velvet loops. The combination of emerald, sauterelle, or "frog" green with light brown or auburn is one which is more than popular, while another alliance with the bright browns of the moment is the palest shell-pink, a hat of tegal straw in a tone of cinnamon or marron dore being frequently accompanied by a crown of closely packed blush roses or dwarf primulas in white, with their fringed petals tipped with pink. Last year's fancy for veiling the flowers with light draperies of net has besides been revived to a certain extent, and is not actually 'born to blush unseen," many of the millinerial flowers are destined never to appear in their true colours, and to fade discreetly behind their filmy "purdahs."

EMPIRE COIFFURE ORNAMENTS OF PEARLS AND CAMEOS.

Hair ornaments are growing larger and more assertive every day, and to most women the business of dressing the hair for the evening is a work of supererogation which, if they cannot lay claim to the services of a maid endowed with a "fresh idea at every finger tip," represents almost enough anxiety and labour to bring threads of silver even into their "pin curls." The newest ornament consists of six or seven chains of Roman pearls arranged in symmetrical rows and to which are attached three large cameos placed in the centre and surrounded with old fashioned gold settings of the most elaborate workmanship. This is worn low down over the forehead like the headdresses of the First Empire, the curls falling round and over it in a shower which suggests very little arrangement, but is in reality a work of the most careful forethought and consideration. A far less expensive and equally popular scheme is represented by ropes of velvet ribbon in the form of graduated hoops or fillets, carefully wired and sewn with tiny silver discs like countless constellations, while a huge mock osprey rears itself up on one side, supported by a forest of small wired loops. Velvet filets, from which fall rows of narrow fringe, are likewise much in evidence, but give a somewhat flat appearance to the head.

A TELEGRAM from Buxar in the "Bengalee" states, that Bepin Chandra Pal will be released at that Station at 11 o'clock this morning, and that he will arrive at Calcutta to-morrow evening at six o'clock. Arrangements are being made by the Extremists at Calcutta to welcome him.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
After Appellate Side work is over.
For Judgment on motion.

52,08—Mansukhlal J and H—R D Sethna vs Dharsey Naranji Daphtary F and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729,05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD
For decree in terms of the Commissioner's Report

533,07—Captain and V—A Haji Ismail and Co vs Rabiabai and another C P D'Cunha

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

847-04—Raghavaya B and N—Gangadher Sadashiv Gokhli vs Abdooi Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and R
Commercial Cause.
206-06—Madhavji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and others vs Elie Beinogiow Thakurdas and Co.

Long Causes.

661-07—N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji and another vs Dalsukray Bejnath Malvi H M and R
23-04—Edgelow G W and Co—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai Bhaishanker K and G
405-07—Thakurdas and Co Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co
310-05—Wadia G and Co—Rustomji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M
654-07—Kanga and P Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri
528-01—Payne and Co Jamnadas Harjiwandas and others vs Ramnarayen Ramruton and others—Tyabji D and Co
931-3411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Misra—and K
595-07 Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dinshaw Pestonji Nanavat
894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Hotton i Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P
665,05—Wadia G and Co Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co
456.07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra N gashat vs Narayen Valjappal Bhandare and another—R B and N
689-07—Jamsetji R and D Kalidas Jugmohandas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mehta and S
122-07—Thakurdas and Co Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey Jamsetji R and S

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

511-07—Kanga and P Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rehmatbai widow and others—Payne and Co
839-01—Edgelow G W and Co—Muncherhaw Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala and others K D Shroff
522-06—Tyabji D and Co—Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhab i widow and others—Smetham B and N
635-07—Jehangir G and B hicaji Ramji Vasker vs Mukund Bhimrao and another—M R Vakil
449-06—Tyabji D and C—Vithal Narayan and another vs Gobostoo Naru and others—Daphtary F and D
423-06—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hur i A deser Dady and another—Ardeser D and Co
738-04 Edgelow G W and Co—Rustomjee Nowroji Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani—Mulla and M
449-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Sonabai widow vs Tribhawandas Narotamdas M lvi and others—Natubhai J and M
450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas—M lvi Natubhoy J and M
693-04—Thakurdas and Co—Hasobai widow vs Manomedally Jeewanji
459-07—Jehangir and B—Soonabai widow vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghaswala and others—Thakur as and Co
299-06—Wadia G and Co—Chabilda Lalloobhai vs Ramdas Chabildas—Edgelow G W and Co
706-07—Shamrao M and H—Yenoobai widow vs Pandu Balu—Chamrao M and H
422-07—Tyabji D and Co—Shirabai widow vs Gool m Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co
739-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bala Sadashiv Waghmaray vs A M Pinto and another—Sorabji and J
415-07—Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas—Mansukhlal J and H
338,07—Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Fatmabibi and others Ardeser H D and Co

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR)
Summary suit for hearing in Chambers

89,08—Captain and V S R Bottlewala and Co vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

60,07—Khunderao L and A—Nagardas Vataraj vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell N and R
327,07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and N
326,07—Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and N
276,03—Kanga and P—Union Haji Soomar vs Abdool Latiff Haji Soomar and others Pestonji R and K

For taking evidence

147,07—Payne and Co—Haji Joonas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co

Long Causes

473,07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurji Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Mulji Smetham B and N
320,07—Smetham B and N Dayal Mulji vs The Ice Factory and others Thakurdas and Co
426,07—Mansukhlal J and H Pera Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co
427,07—Mansukhlal J and H Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patil vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co
230-07—Khona and P—Haroon Adam vs Ardeshir Jamsetji Panthaky—Nanu H and C
302 07—Shamrao M H—Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthak
58-04—Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Hallibhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vallram—Matubhoy J and M
183.07—S A Tyabji—Aurora Rostio vs Joseph Aqustino De Quadras—Daphtary F and D
606-07—Bhaishanker K and G—The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Rustomji and others—Jehangir and B
701-07—N B Vakil—Dinanath Ramji Champa and another vs Mag nlal Bhagwandas and others—Natubhai J and M
540-07—F P Pavri Jeibai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow and others—Smetham B and N

Testamentary Suits.

4-07—Smetham B and N—Mary Catherine widow vs Joao Creado and others Aoghavar H and N
30-07—Little and Co—Ismail Haji Abdool Sattar vs Hai Ahmed Haji Vyclna—Thakurdas and Co.
33-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Manockji Phirojshaw D S vs Dadabhoy Nowroji Fadiesh and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes.

955,07—Smetham B and N Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R

TRUE
ECONOMY
Consists in obtaining the highest value for your money.

But real value is not mere cheapness—you must consider the quality.

"LALIMLI"
GUARANTEED
PURE WOOL FABRICS

Are all of excellent quality and therefore must not be compared with shoddy or partly wool materials, to which they are infinitely superior for Health, Comfort and Wear.

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Hosiery, Underwear, Rugs, Blankets, Worsted Coatings, etc. Everything in wool.

From the
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.
SAMPLES AND PATTERNS POST FREE.

Write, stating your requirements, to
"LALIMLI," No. 18,
CAWNPORE.

PIANO PLAYERS,
ORGANS PIANOS,
AND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
THE CHOICEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.
APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Rs. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. ..., c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C. FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.
THE BOMBY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.........Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs 1 50,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
If you are ailing or debilitated, write for literature on this important subject and advice which will be given free, to—
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75/1, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.
Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.
FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.
CABINETS, CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.
CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Sock, Sweaters (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi,
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTRIC WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908.

COAST DEFENCE ORGANISATION.

THERE was a time when the military defences of the English coast were entrusted to a brigade of gunners who had served in Horse, Field or Garrison batteries until they could serve no longer, which were officered by ex-quartermasters and sergeants-major who had been promoted for long service and good conduct. It was doubtful if the Coast Brigade could ever have aspired to do more than keep old muzzle-loaders clean and the sea-side batteries in good order. So with a sense of the necessity for providing adequate ordnance for these forts came the truth that the old Coast Brigade must be annihilated. And it was. The duty of manning the forts fell to the Garrison Artillery and all seemed to be well. But a Garrison Artillery Officer, Captain A. E. C. Myers, has just written a booklet whose object is to show that the present coast defence organisation is a wasteful one and that instead of entrusting the coast defences to a self-contained Coast Defence Corps, as is done in the United States of America, we have various regiments and departments co-operating and overlapping each other, with no strict dividing line with the result that the efficiency of our coast defences is endangered. It also purports to show that, with the present system, we could not produce an offensive coast defence force, that is a body of troops capable of, at a moment's notice, putting into a state of defence a base seized by the Navy for some purpose, and that instead of such a force, a heterogeneous collection of units from different regiments and departments would be dumped down and asked to co-operate. Captain Myers argues that if a genuine self-contained Coast Defence Corps is to be really efficient there will be so much to do that it must specialise in coast defence. Thus the first step must be to divide it from the Mountain, Heavy and Siege Artillery. It is not inconceivable why the Mountain Artillery is not a branch of the Field Artillery. It belongs to the field army, fires over land ranges and never sees the sea. The same thing may be said of the Heavy Artillery and more or less of the Siege. What is wanted is to have officers working on coast defence, whose business is coast defence, and not officers passing through from other branches. Captain Myers denies that a mountain gunner can learn his coast-defence work in three months. He might learn the drill of a big gun and the interior economy of a garrison artillery company, but he could not become an efficient coast defence officer in that time or anything like it.

To be an efficient coast defence officer in the present day it is necessary that he should be specially trained, that he should be a specialist in either electricity for the purpose of electric light, ing and communication or machinery for the purpose of dealing with the modern gun and mounting. Captain Myers would have the garrison gunner start at the Academy to acquire a general knowledge of both his special subjects. After obtaining his commission, in addition to the short course at Shoeburyness, he would have him get his searchlight knowledge at Chatham, as a Royal Engineer does, or let him get his machinery knowledge at the Ordnance College. These courses, it is foreseen, would add to the cost of the officer's education, but on the other hand "he would be capable of doing his work—his own work—which other people are trained to do at present so that far from there being any extra cost, there would be economy. The result would be officers really capable of doing anything in connection with coast defence." There is much to be said in support of Captain Myers' suggestion, for it is plain to be seen that the effect of this special training would be to produce a self-contained Coast Defence Corps capable by itself, without any help or co-operation with other units of not only defending fortresses and harbours at home, but also capable of providing at a moment's notice, a garrison trained and accustomed to such work, for the purpose of taking possession of and at once putting into a state of defence any harbour or base seized by the Navy. Having this ideal Coast Defence Corps Captain Myers would make use of the partially trained troops by employing them in all those positions where skill is not necessary, and not, as is the present custom, using them to man whole batteries by themselves. The writer admits that there are two alternative remedies for the existing state of things—the first to provide, plentifully, inspectors of ordnance machinery, artificers, master gunners, range-finding and other specialists for every work, and two or three Royal Garrison Artillery Officers per district, and then to let the whole of the remainder of the garrison be partially trained troops. The second method is so to alter the training of Royal Garrison Artillery Officers as to specialise the Royal Garrison Artillery in coast defence and so provide a self-contained Coast Defence Corps, which shall really run the defences of a coast fortress, setting free the Royal Engineers and Army Ordnance Department, for other duties, the partially trained troops being used to supplement the Garrison Artillery.

By the former method it is held that the Royal Garrison Artillery at home would be trained for other purposes than manning coast defences, namely, for reinforcing the artillery of the field army. At the same time, observes Captain Myers, if it is the intention to utilise the Royal Garrison Artillery for other purposes than coast defence, then, difficult though it may be, the manner in which they are to be used should be laid down. At present the greatest doubt exists in the regiment on the point and it is impossible to maintain the necessary enthusiasm for field work, staff rides, musketry etc., when the chances of making use of such knowledge are so uncertain and slender. By the second method the maximum of effect would be obtained from the coast artillery guns and thus make our fortresses and harbours safer, and at the same time to provide an offensive coast defence force which would be able in the shortest space of time to fortify and defend any harbour required in war. To the suggestion that the defence of the coast stations should be left to the Navy, as was at one time strenuously advocated, Captain Myers replies that the navy has not got the men to spare. Judging by past wars, all the personnel of the navy would soon be swallowed up and, as the reserves of the navy are small, it is certainly advisable that wherever the army can relieve the navy the better. It may be argued, he anticipates, that there will also be no men to spare from the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers, at the present rate of reduction there will not, but the defence of a base suddenly seized must be more important than manning moveable armaments at home and there will any way be the territorial army to fall back upon for home defence. Then again the navy have neither guns nor lights to spare. Unless they disarm a ship they can only put on shore a couple of short 12-pounders on wheels—quite unsuitable weapons for the work required of them. Furthermore, it is not a naval man's work to man coast defences and they are not trained for it. Captain Myers' ideal scheme seems best and if it be not acceptable, at the present time, to the Army Council, it will afford ground for the discussion of the subject and, we hope, point the way to remedying the defects which disfigure the system at present in vogue.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE COUPER. SIR GEORGE COUPER, who has just died a few weeks short of completing his eighty-fourth year, for he was born on 29th April, 1824, was the successor, in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces, then known by the name of the North Western Provinces, of Sir John Strachey who was his senior by a few months and who died only a few weeks ago in last December. Indeed, under Sir George, the North Western Provinces really became the United Provinces though they did not receive that designation till twenty-five years later in 1903, for he was the first person who held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces and of Chief Commissioner of Oude, both having been first amalgamated in January, 1877. Previous to that date the Chief Commissioners of the province of Oude were distinct persons from the rulers of those Provinces, and Sir George was himself such Commissioner twice before he came to hold the amalgamated post of Lieutenant-Governor in 1877. This post was the culmination of his career, for he retired from it in 1882, and has held no other posts which usually fall to men of his position in the service. He did not get a seat in the Supreme Executive Council in India, or a seat in the India Council after going home. This was probably because he was overshadowed by more brilliant contemporaries like the Strachey brothers, Sir Alfred Lyall who succeeded him in the Lieutenant-Governorship at Allahabad and especially Sir Ashley Eden, who retired from India at exactly the same time and got the seat in the India Council which he had expected. When Eden died in 1887 he lost his chance again as Sir Alfred Lyall came up from India with claims which could not be overriden. The last twenty-five years he passed in quiet retirement not taking any part or interest in current Indian topics.

Sir George came to India in 1842 as a young Baronet to which honour he had succeeded in the previous year. But he had his fair share of personal honours, for he belonged to both the Indian Orders, and was moreover a Companion of the Bath, a rather unusual honour for an Indian Civilian. He got this latter coveted honour for his share in Mutiny work. During that terrible crisis he passed through the famous siege of Lucknow and was present at several engagements during its course. He was the Aide-de-Camp and Secretary of Sir Henry Lawrence when the latter distinguished officer directed the siege in its earliest part. Young Couper was alone in a room with Sir Henry Lawrence when a shell fell there on 2nd July, 1857. Both escaped however unhurt. The next day another shell carried off Lawrence when Couper was not with him. After Lawrence's death, he acted in the same capacity of Secretary with Brigadier Inglis who succeeded him, and also with the famous hero, Outram. His conduct during the siege of Lucknow is thus briefly characterised by Colonel Malleson: "This gentleman, Mr. Couper, deserves more than passing mention. A Civilian he was ever ready to descend into the mine to visit the posts, to assist in interring the dead animals, to dig trenches, to carry stores, and to fight. He was ever cheery and buoyant." Kaye in his unfinished account of the siege refers to Couper's gallant conduct in the battle of Chinhut saying that "sinking the scribe in the soldier he had ridden in the battlefield as the Aide-de-Camp of his Chief, Sir Henry Lawrence." It may be here said that Couper had come out to India in 1842 as a soldier and passed some years in the army as an ensign, before he joined the Civil Service. So the work he had to do at Lucknow in the Mutiny was not quite unknown or unusual to him. He had been educated at Sandhurst where he passed several years. Sir George Couper has himself told a part of the story of this historic siege in his admirable letter-press to Captain Mecham's "Illustrations of the Defence of Lucknow." His father was Controller of the Household to Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and was made a Baronet by that Queen in 1841.

KING ALFONSO AND BARCELONA. THERE will be genuine anxiety in all the Courts of Europe from now until the King of Spain arrives safely back in Madrid once more. Barcelona, where King Alfonso goes to-morrow, has for years been a veritable hotbed of anarchy. Most of the attempts which have been already made upon the young King's life have been planned in Barcelona. The extent to which the people of that city are steeped in revolutionary principles may be gathered from the fact that seven years ago, on the anniversary of the deposition of Queen Isabella, twenty-thousand representative Republico-Socialists gathered there from all parts of Spain with fifty banners, and sixteen choral societies and bands to sing the Riego and the Marseillaise. The famous General Prem, the Revolutionist leader, has his statue at Barcelona, and as this year sees the fortieth anniversary of the Revolution of 1868 anarchy is likely to effervesce in the town even more than usual. It is therefore impossible not to admire the young King's pluck in going to Barcelona which is known to be the headquarters of several societies, whose members have sworn to take the King's life. That they will eventually compass their diabolical end is tolerably certain. How mercilessly the Anarchists of Barcelona pursue the King may be imagined from the fact that when His Majesty went to Paris in 1903 a whole crowd of Barcellonaise were locked up to prevent them following the King to France. Seven of the most notorious anarchists in the town contrived to evade the police, however; and immediately their absence was noted the Spanish detective went off to Paris where sure enough, the seven were discovered near Clichy and the whole gang were surprised at midnight and arrested. These men all boasted that they had sworn to accomplish the assassination of King Alphonso. Not withstanding that, and all the other precautions taken, a serious attempt was made to blow up the King and the French President while they were driving in Paris two or three days later, the explosion of the bomb which was hurled at the Royal equipage injuring several persons. It may be added that to-morrow's visit to Barcelona will not be King Alphonso's introduction to the City of Nuts. Four years ago the King went to see the Labour Exhibition there—and got a bomb by way of thanks. Two innocent persons were injured, but the King escaped, as every one will sincerely pray that he will during the next few perilous days.

THE KAISER'S LETTER. THE German Emperor has been guilty of many indiscretions but we imagine in the present instance it will be found our London contemporaries have been shrieking themselves hoarse over a canard of the very wildest wing. The communication which is to be made in the House of Lords to-day will doubtless prove the communication the Kaiser addressed to Lord Tweedmouth to have been absolutely inocuous. Meantime Mr. Asquith has informed the House of Commons that Lord Tweedmouth had received a letter from the Kaiser which was a purely personal and private communication and Lord Tweedmouth's answer was equally private and informal. Moreover the final decision regarding the Naval Estimates were taken before the Kaiser's letter arrived. Perhaps the *Times* may be right in its contention that there is no room for communications, however informal, between a foreign potentate and the First Lord of the Admiralty; but we presume it is prepared to show that the communication it refers to was connected with other than merely private affairs, or it will damage its reputation for accuracy.

H. E. THE VICEROY visits Allahabad on Sunday the 29th instant, to present new colours to the 1st. Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and Company's Mail Steamer "Caledonia" were—Lady Maude Warrender, Captain the Hon'ble H. Joicey, the Hon'ble Mrs. Wilbraham and Lady Cable.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER," Captain C. S. Hickley, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the 5th inst.

MR. G. HUDDLESTON, Traffic Manager, East India Railway, who has been seriously ill at Calcutta, is now convalescent.

MR. WOOD, Member of the Railway Board, who is down with ptomaine poisoning, is also somewhat better.

THE Paperchase Cup on Saturday was won at Calcutta by Captain Holden on "Lord Harry," Dr. Forsyth, on "Corydon" was Second.

LIEUT.-COL. DUNLOP SMITH, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, will, probably, proceed Home on short leave during the summer.

THE Telegraph peons who have been on strike in Calcutta, began to apply on Friday last to be taken back, and the ordinary distribution of messages has been resumed.

AT a public meeting of Mahomedans held in the Anjuman premises, at Madras, it was resolved to hold a Muslim Provincial Conference there on the 4th, 5th and 6th of next month.

THE Government of India have now agreed to purchase the linotype machines which have been under trial in the Central Printing Press at Calcutta and are ordering more.

IT is intended to hold another meeting shortly of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta, at which Sir William Emerson's reply to a letter, sent some weeks ago, will be considered.

THE Appellate Court at Dinapur has confirmed, in the Lazarus assault case, the sentences passed on five of the accused, and has substituted a fine for the four months' rigorious imprisonment imposed on the sixth.

THE Calcutta Improvement Scheme is still with the Government of India, and it appears extremely uncertain as to whether orders regarding proposals made by the Bengal Government will be passed at an early date.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF, it is now stated, will reach India on the 3rd April and resume his appointment of Chief of the Staff. Brigadier-General Mullaly, who has been acting for him, will proceed Home on leave for the summer.

DURING the last week in February, the rain fall in 14 districts of the United Provinces and exceeded half an inch in Basti, Gonda, Fyzabad and Sitapur. The prospects of the spring crop are described by latest reports as being good.

THE cost of the Zakka Khel Expedition is not expected to exceed twelve Lakhs of Rupees, though an exact estimate cannot yet be made. The Bill is the smallest known in connection with Frontier operations of a punitive nature.

THE fighting between our troops and the warlike Afridis brings to mind an incident of an earlier Campaign. An Officer of the British force pointed out to one of the friendly Afridis bearing arms with his men a black fellow skulking round the fort, obviously with evil intent. "I see him, sar," replied the Afridi sentry, pointing with his finger at the Afridi enemy. "I see him, sar; had two shots at him already. Him very hard to hit; him de hardest man to hit I know." "Ah, then, you know him, do you?" said the Officer. "Yes, sar, I know him—great rascal—been tryin' shoot him all de week." "Well, who is he?—What's his name?" "Oh, bery great rascal sar—he my father!"

THE Government of Madras have agreed with the Board of Revenue that in cases such as those brought to notice recently by the Collector of Bellary, where a bungalow stands in a large compound of which most of the area is non-productive, the levy of ground-rent at the minimum rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre is liable to result in an unduly heavy charge, and that some relaxation of the present rule is desirable. Such cases are, however, not confined to the Bellary Cantonment, and may arise in any town where houses thus situated become subject to ground-rent. The Government consider, therefore, that Collectors may be allowed discretion to impose a rate of less than Rs. 12-8-0 per acre when they consider it necessary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MORE SERIOUS FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The Balkans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 22.

Official as well as private information received here during the past week reports that the Moors are rather increasing in boldness than otherwise. They are constantly attacking the French at various points and with such fanatical vigour as to render them very serious adversaries. Admiral Philibert's latest published despatch reports as follows:—"General d'Amade, after he had left Settat, came across a large contingent of Medraka yesterday at the Wed Tamazer. General d'Amade repelled the Medraka. The Mzab, who on the previous day had effected their submission, seconded our troops. The Medraka suffered rather heavy losses. Admiral Philbert reports that calm reigns at Mogador, as well as in the port of Saffi, which has resumed its ordinary aspect. The Admiral also announces that Colonel Taupin, after a fight of four hours on the 16th and of eight hours on the 17th, repelled Moroccan contingents which had attacked his column in the defile of Ber Rebah, 25 kilometers south-east of Fedallah. Admiral Philibert affirms that our troops were admirable. Seven times they repelled at the point of the bayonet the Moors, who rushed on our troops. In the course of this engagement we had two officers and a few men killed and three officers and 20 men wounded. The Moors suffered very important losses. Colonel Taupin returned from Fedallah on the morning of the 18th, bringing with him his dead and wounded."

It appears, in fact, from the above despatch and several previous official telegrams that the Moors are constantly turning up in strong force at points where the French do not expect them. It now looks as if they contemplated a serious attack on Casablanca, itself profiting doubtless by the absence of General d'Amade with the bulk of the French force in the direction of Settat. Another despatch from Admiral Philibert reports that three hostile Moorish tribes from the territory between Magazan and Casablanca were advancing between Settat and the sea and on 17th instant encamped at a distance of fifty kilometres to the north-west of Casablanca. According, however, to a despatch from Tangier of the 19th instant news had reached there from Casablanca that the Moors had made a furious attack on the French and driven them back to within four miles of the town. The Settat column, it is added, had been cut off by Mulai Hafid's Mehalla. It is stated that reinforcements are being landed from the French and Spanish warships for the defence of Casablanca. Comment on the extreme gravity of this news if correct, is needless. There are indications that Mulai Hafid is playing a treacherous part towards the French and that despite his reassuring representations to the French authorities he may yet create serious extra difficulties for General d'Amade.

The Spanish occupation of Mar Chica will not tend to improve the Moroccan imbroglio despite the fairly good case which the Spaniards make out for it. Semi-official statements issued at Madrid strenuously declare that the occupation is purely provisional. It became inevitable after the Maghzen had abandoned the place, thus causing the troops they had left there to take refuge at Melilla. It was also neccessary for the suppression of contraband which had become rampant. The Spanish corps of occupation at Melilla is to be raised to 7,000 men. The Spanish papers, which have never viewed with favour Spain's intervention in the Moroccan imbroglio, deplore and condemn the heavy extra cost and responsibility incurred by the occupation of Mar Chica and the large increase in the Spanish expeditionary force. Mulai Hafid has sent a circular to the Powers declaring that he wants peace and the best relations with Europe. He cherishes no hostile designs against Christians, and if he declared a holy war it would only be a political device to further his own cause. He complains of French action in favour of Abdul Aziz and protests against the massacres of the Shawia tribe. For the third time, adds the circular, Mulai Hafid appeals for the neutrality of Europe and suggests that the rival Sultans should be left to settle matters between themselves without interference. The Moorish State Bank has agreed to make an advance of £100,000 to the Moorish Government to be devoted exclusively to paying the garrisons at the Moorish ports.

THE CRITICAL STATE OF PORTUGAL.

The awful shock which King Manuel experienced on the murder of his father and brother appears to have suddenly elevated him from boyhood the man's estate, and no doubt it is felt that if political circumstances do not thwart the development of the young King's excellent qualities,—if in fact he is allowed time, he may be able to remedy some of the serious ills which oppress the Portuguese State and menace the country with ruin. The King desirous of placing himself in relations with the leaders of the Portuguese political parties has given audience to Senhor Alpoim, leader of the Dissident Liberals, a peer of the realm and a man whose political career strongly resembles that of M. Clemenceau the French Premier. Senhor Alpoim was very prominent among the opponents of Senhor Franco, the late Prime Minister and Dictator and had a leading part in forming the combination of Republican and Monarchical elements in the resistance to the Dictatorship. In conversation with a press representative he said: "You cannot have failed to notice a vast improvement in the situation. Sympathy with the young King is growing daily. As regards my interview I can only say that his Majesty impressed me by his intelligence and breadth of mind." If other party chiefs follow Senhor Alpoim's example by rallying to the support of the Monarchy and supporting the administrative and financial reforms of which the country stands so much in need, the position may be retrieved within the next few years. But with the disappearance of Senhor Franco the Progressists and Regeneradors, who for a number of years alternately divided the spoils of office and plundered their country in the most shameless manner, may again obtain power and restore the regime of corruption to which the late crisis was due. It remains to be seen, in fact, whether there is patriotism enough left among Portuguese politicians to induce them to place the good of their country above their own selfish interests. That is the question to which a reply is becoming urgent. Financially speaking nothing can be more deplorable than the present position of Portugal. For fifteen years before Senhor Franco took office there was an average annual deficit of £1,279,000 on an annual income which was nominally £3,000,000 but which in fact was nearer £10,000,000.

The Portuguese debt amounts to the enormous sum of £179,000,000 or £33 per head of the population, while the debt of England amounts only to £18-1-5 per head. Senhor Franco claimed to have reduced the annual deficit to £50,000, though this is denied by his political adversaries, but he certainly diminished by a large amount the internal funded Debt. It will be seen that financial reform requires to be undertaken with a strong and firm hand, and Senhor Franco certainly seemed to possess the requisite qualities for the work. Then there is the Herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable of corruption which the late Dictator took unflinchingly in hand, thus incurring the hatred of the sinecurists and parasites of every class who fattened on the prevalent abuses. Sound finance and honest administration are the two crying needs of Portugal, and if she does not get them her position must become desperate. The tone of the Dissident Liberal and Republican newspapers in speaking of the King is far from satisfactory. They may possibly mean well towards the young King but at the same time make themselves in a way the apologists of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The chief Republican organ "Mundo" declares that no Portuguese is capable of hurting the young King or his mother so long as they refrain from tyrannical action, which would doubtless include any energetic defence of law and order if threatened by Republicans or others. Then it describes the assassinations of Feb. 1 as "a purely individual act" which only took place after the democrats had been illegally oppressed. Portugal, it continues, is profoundly democratic and for that reason profoundly just. The "Dia" regards these words as defining an attitude which ennobles the Republican party. Worst and most repulsive of all, there have been numerous political pilgrimages largely composed of republicans, to the graves of the regicides, while a public subscription which already amounts to £4,000, is being raised in aid of their families. This does not speak well for the popularity of monarchical institutions among certain classes of the Portuguese population.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

Very reassuring statements are now being made in Vienna to allay the unrest provoked by the action of Baron von Aehrenthal in, so to speak, the stealing a march on Russia by obtaining from the Sultan the concession for making a survey in view of the projected construction of the Novi Bazar railway. It is declared that the Austro-Russian Muerzsteg agreement concerning judicial reforms in Macedonia remains as valid as ever it was and that Austria has not abated a jot of her anxiety for the realization of those reforms. Austro-Russian relations are declared to be unaffected by the incident and in fact there is no ground whatever for any apprehensions in regard to the maintenance of the Concert of Europe. Unfortunately these assurances do not tally with the effect upon the international situation produced by the disclosure of the Austrian coup, and the most significant testimony in this direction is afforded by a statement published by the semi-official St Peterburg "Rossiya" in reply to a recent article of the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna. The Rossiya admits the legal right of Austria Hungary to make the projected railway, and the contention that by proceeding to make it she has not "in the strict "sense of the word" violated her agreement with Russia. But it protests with emphasis against the transparently untrue assertion that this action of Austria-Hungary's has no connexion with the subject of Macedonian reforms. The agreement it remarks, binds both Powers to act harmoniously together in the cause of the Macedonian Christians, and to make every effort to realize all the aims of the Murzsteg programme Now those aims have not been all realized. The introduction of judicial reforms, which is rightly described as one of the most important of them, is actually under discussion at Contantinople, and its prospects, as the last meeting of the Ambassadors shows, have been visibly impaired by the step taken by Baron von Aehrenthal.

The concluding passages of the semi-official article are still more outspoken. We read:—

"The Austrian Press seeks to attribute the excitement among the Russian public to envy of Austria-Hungary's politico-economic success, but this is absolutely false. Russia looks for no successes or personal advantages. With full consciousness of her historic and national mission, Russia desires only a due and gradual development of the Balkan States, which owe their political existence to the efforts and sacrifices of the Russian nation during centuries. In the task of carrying out the reforms for the welfare of the Christians in Macedonia Russia has no idea of attacking the integrity or independence of Turkey. On the contrary, she seeks only a means of averting possible complications which would be dangerous for the whole of Europe. In this direction Russia has acted in the most loyal manner in common with Austria-Hungary, and is still prepared to follow this path with her as well as with all other Powers when their efforts are directed towards the same end. The near future will show to what extent each of the Powers forming the Concert of Europe is animated by such aims, and the practical direction of the Macedonian policy of Russia in the future will also become manifest."

After this it must remain pretty evident that the situation between Russia and Austria must have become slightly strained. To the Sultan the whole incident affords fresh proof of the insincerity, the unreality of the European Concert, from the moment that any one Power acting alone takes any definite step to promote its own interests in Turkey without regard to those of the other Powers. When Austria, a prominent member of the Concert asked, the Sultan for a favour without the previous knowledge and assent of all the others, he felt quite sure that he had nothing to fear from the joint action of the Powers. In that belief he has stiffened his back and it will remain stiff until the belief is dispelled. Abdul Hamid is the most astute, not to say wily diplomatist in Europe and a great adept in the art of playing off one Power against another. That is why the Irade granting the railway concession was given to Austria with such very unusual expedition. His Majesty promptly helped Austria to commit herself with the result that the Muerzsteg agreement is virtually broken, the Sultan attains his object of indefinitely postponing judicial reforms in Macedonia, distrust is sown between Austria and Russia, and the witches cauldron of "the Balkans question" is again seething. The German papers believe that England and Russia are proceeding hand in hand in this question and that their action is directed against Austria-Hungary. They regard the article of the "Rossiya" as an unreserved condemnation of the Balkan agreement and of the Muerzsteg programme. "At present," as the "Times" Vienna correspondent justly observes, "not the past, but the future, including the Novi Bazar and the contingent railway schemes, is at stake—the future of Macedonia, of the Balkan States, of the grouping of the Powers, and of the Eastern question. Austria-Hungary has weighty interests—military, economic, and political—to defend and promote, Russia has a traditional mission to fulfil."

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The trial of the Russian Officers concerned in the loss of Port Arthur concluded on the 20th instant. General Stoessel was condemned to death but without loss of rights or of his honour. General Fock was reprimanded and Generals Reuss and Smirnoff were acquitted. Reuter's account of the proceedings says:—General Stoessel was sentenced for surrendering the fortress before all means of defending it had been exhausted, for failing to enforce his authority, and for disciplinary misdemeanour. The Court will, however, ask the Tsar to commute the sentence to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, on the ground that Port Arthur, beset by overwhelming forces, defended itself under General Stoessel's leadership with an unexampled stubbornness that filled the whole world with astonishment at the heroic courage of its garrison, that several assaults were repulsed with tremendous losses on the part of the enemy, that General Stossel throughout the siege maintained the heroic courage of the defenders, and, finally, on the ground that he has taken an energetic part in three campaigns.

General Vodar, the President, read the judgment amidst tense silence. General Stoessel reddened, but by a great effort of self-control otherwise displayed a rigid and soldierlike impassivity. General Smirnoff, who stood with his hands in his pockets, was also seemingly unmoved, but General Reuss had fears in his eyes. General Stoessel was accompanied by his son, who is also in the army, and after the sentence was surrounded by friends and sympathizers, who kissed him and shook his hands repeatedly. He left the Court leaning on his son's shoulder.

The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity, the greater part of the available space being occupied by officers. Many were accompanied by ladies, one or two of whom fainted when the sentence was delivered. In the gallery were a number of persons who had been through the siege of Port Arthur, and these subsequently sent a collective telegram to the Tsar praying his Majesty's clemency for the condemned man.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

NEW PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Russian Ministry of Marine has laid before the Defence Committee of the Duma three alternative naval estimates. The one favoured by the Government covers 10 years' expenditure amounting to over 2,000,000,000 roubles (£200,000,000), and provides for the expenditure this year of 87,000,000 roubles (£8,700,000), rising gradually to 250,000,000 roubles (£25,000,000) in 1914 and subsequently dropping to 170,000,000 roubles (£17,000,000) which will be the normal yearly amount of naval expenditure. The proposal further provides that the new vessels are all to be constructed in Russia.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MR. BASANTAKUMAR BOSE, one of the two Deputy Magistrates of Howrah, who had nitric acid thrown over them recently in the Harrison Road, has now so far recovered that he was able to attend the marriage of his daughter to a nephew of Sir Romesh Chunder Dutt yesterday.

A KULIN Brahmin in Calcutta is claiming restitution of conjugal rights after a separation of fifty years from his wife. The defence pleads that plaintiff had gone mad, and that he cannot claim restitution, having neglected his wife for such a long time. Plaintiff is now about 60 and his wife is younger. The marriage took place when the girl was under 10, and within a few years of the marriage the husband took a second wife, and had lived with her ever since. The question of identification appears to be difficult, as the parties, it is alleged, cannot now identify each other.

THE KAISER AND THE NAVY.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH AND THE KAISER EXPLAIN.

Official Statement by Mr. Asquith.

A PURELY PRIVATE LETTER.

TOO LATE FOR THE ESTIMATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith stated that on the 18th of February Lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the Kaiser, which was a purely personal and private communication, and that Lord Tweedmouth's answer was equally private and informal.

Neither the letter, nor the answer, was known to or communicated to the Cabinet, and in view of the reports being circulated, I may add that the final decision regarding the Estimates for the year were taken before the letter arrived. (Loud cheers.)

Prior to Mr. Asquith's statement, the Cabinet met in the House, clearly to discuss the nature of the statement.

A Berlin official statement denies that the Emperor attempted to interfere in the British naval plans. The letter merely corrected certain erroneous views prevalent in England regarding the development of the German Fleet. As the Emperor would reject any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of Germany's Fleet, so would he repudiate the idea of interfering in the affairs of the British Navy.

GENERAL PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth has caused a great sensation.

Both the British and German press consider its immediate publication desirable in order to prevent the recurrence of ill-feeling between the two countries, though it is recognized that the Kaiser's consent to its publication is essential.

The German papers do not doubt that the contents of the letter were harmless and surmise that it had reference to the Naval discussions in Great Britain, which dwelt on the German Navy to the exclusion of others.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "The letter is an indiscretion and Lord Tweedmouth has committed an equally great indiscretion is not submitting the correspondence to his colleagues before replying."

The "Daily News" is aghast at the "Times" insinuation of the possibility of treachery.

The "Morning Post" thinks that the Government should diplomatically acquaint the Kaiser with the nature of Ministerial responsibility in Great Britain.

Mr. Arnold White, writing in the "Daily Chronicle" states that King Edward and the Foreign Office were consulted before a reply was sent.

The "Times" says: 'The common sense of the country supports us in maintaining that there is no room for communication, however informal, between a foreign potentate and the First Lord of the Admiralty."

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Daily Mail" say that the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth is a colloquial document, written, as one friend would write to another, after the Kaiser's visit to England when the Emperor had many pacific conversations with Lord Tweedmouth.

The papers state that the Kaiser expresses disappointment at the tone of the press and of naval criticisms, and especially at a letter by Lord Esher, published on February 6th, in which Lord Esher says that there is not a man in Germany, from the Emperor downwards, who would not welcome Sir John Fisher's downfall.

The personal tone of the Kaiser's letter makes its publication impossible, Lord Esher being characterized in a very unceremonious manner.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

To-day's "Observer" states that the Kaiser's letter suggested that Lord Esher, as Warden of Windsor, had better leave ships alone and sticks to sanitation.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Reinforcements at Ainsefra,

LONDON MARCH 7.

Large reinforcements of French troops have been sent to Ainsefra, which is threatened by the concentration of the tribes in the extreme South of Morocco.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

General Bailloud, Commanding the French troops at Ainsefra, telegraphs that a force of Moors, consisting of about 4,000 men, is collecting on the the Algerian Frontier in favour of the cause of Mulai Hafid.

GALE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

Many Wrecks

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A gale has been raging on the Welsh and Irish coasts and several wrecks are reported.

The ship "Henry" foundered with all hands off Drogheda.

P. AND O. STEAMER ASHORE.

S. S. "Mangolia" Leaves Marseilles.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. steamer "Palermo" went ashore near Calais but was towed off and proceeded to Dunkirk.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" sailed from Marseilles last evening.

A CORRESPONDENT writes expressing regret that the medical fraternity of the Tanjore District did not address H. E. the Governor during his recent tour with reference to the great prevalence in the District of elephantiasis or "Barbados leg," and suggest that a Commission of medical men should be formed to investigate and report on the causation and possible cure for the disease. We understand that an American Doctor is now in Madras making enquiries into this and other tropical diseases.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Official and Social Visits in Paris.

ARRIVAL AT BARRITZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The King is breaking his journey in Paris, and to-day M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon lunched with His Majesty, who afterwards exchanged visits with M. Fallieres, and visited the Studio of M. Robin, the sculptor.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

King Edward has left Paris for Biarritz.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

King Edward has arrived at Biarritz.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

Count Okuma on British Benefits.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tokio states that Count Okuma, speaking at a meeting of the Indo-Japanese Society, declared himself to be a worshipper of England. He considered that India ought to be profoundly thankful that she was ruled by such a Power.

Japan, he said, must seek access to Indian markets for the purpose of redressing the balance of trade.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Return of the "Nimrod."

EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Lieutenant Shackleton's ship the "Nimrod" belonging to the British Antarctic Expedition which left Lyttelton on January 1st, has returned to Christ Church, New Zealand.

Lieutenant Shackleton remains encamped at the foot of Mount Erebus.

Letters from Lieutenant Shackleton describe a boisterous voyage in his small craft, and a terrible blizzard in the pack-ice when hailstones as large as potatoes fell. The crew who were landing stores at the time narrowly escaped destruction.

JAPANESE ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

The "Tatsumaru" Case.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A despatch from Peking states that Japan has sent an ultimatum to China regarding the seizure of the steamer "Tatsumaru" in which the restoration of the steamer and cargo is demanded besides the payment of a full indemnity within a reasonable time.

In the event of default or postponement Japan will take immediate action.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

Many Killed near Tashkend.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The mail train from Tashkend yesterday left the rails and fell down an embankment twelve passengers being killed and forty-three injured.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Further Decrease.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Imports for February show a decrease of £499,782 and the Exports a decrease of £123,831.

ATTACK ON A DRAGOMAN.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The first Dragoman Askitis in the Greek Consulate-General at Salonika has been attacked and dangerously wounded in the street.

LAUNCH OF A GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

First Reply to the "Dreadnought"

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The first German "Dreadnought" was launched to-day at Wilhelmshaven and christened the "Nassau."

THE DRUCE CASE.

Another Arrest for Perjury.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mrs. Hamilton who gave evidence in the Druce case has been arrested for perjury.

FOOTBALL NEWS.

Nearing the End of the Cup.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

At the Association football, Scotland beat Wales by two goals to one at Dundee.

The matches in the third round of the English Cup were played off this afternoon with the following results:—

Fulham playing on their own ground beat Manchester United by 2 goals to 1.

Everton drew with Southampton at Everton neither side scoring.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Stoke on the latter's ground by one to nil

Newcastle United playing at home beat Grimsby by five to one.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The death is announced of Sir G. E. Couper, K. C. S. I.

DISTURBANCES IN PESHAWAR.

Afridis Upset and Loot Money-changers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent telegraphs on 7th March:—There was great excitement in Peshawar City yesterday afternoon, when news spread from mouth to mouth, that a raid was then being made by some Afridis in the middle of the City. It is not exaggerating to say that, after the recent experience of Afridi raiders, who have within the last six weeks looted wealthy citizens of Peshawar at their leisure and shot down in cold blood any person who interfered with them, a feeling of insecurity and alarm has made itself widely felt among the inhabitants of the City. The news of the expedition against the Zakka Khel had been received by the residents with great satisfaction, and after the successful termination of the punitive measures, and the submission of the tribe, it was hoped that for some time at least, Peshawar Valley would be safe from activity of trans-border budmashes and that the life and property of those living within the Indian border, would be secure. That another raid should take place so quickly and in broad daylight, appeared incredible; as information began to circulate, however, it became evident, that trouble on this occasion did not arise from the notorious Multan, or any of his associates. It appears that a large gathering of Afridis, numbering about 900 or 1,000 men, had assembled in the City at the residence of Sahebzada Abdul Quayum, Assistant to the Political Officer of the Khyber, in order to learn the terms of the recent settlement with the Zakka Khel. According to the usual custom, subsistence money was paid to the heads of the tribes, to meet the cost of their food while in Peshawar.

It seems that a dispute arose between the tribesmen and their Maliks about the division of their subsistence allowance, and a large number of them, getting enraged, rushed off and began looting the shops near Dubdari Gate, where the Jirga had assembled. A number of them then found their way to a portion of the city, called Andar Shahr where money-changers sit with trays of money and coins in front of them. The money-changers with their seats and trays were quickly upset and a wild scrimmage ensued for scattered coins. In the meantime the news spread; the police closed many of the City Gates; reinforcements, sent down from the Cantonment, surrounded the city and a detachment of the 19th Lancers was hurried down to assist in scouring the country and to bring in the men who were making off with the loot. These measures did not terminate until a late hour, by which time some sixty of the Jirga men had been captured and locked up. A considerable amount of property was recovered; on one man was found Rs. 1,000 while another grey-bearded old man was found to have eighteen sovereigns secreted on him, which he admitted had been looted by him. The total value of property taken is estimated to be about Rs. 8,000. Fortunately the Jirga men were all unarmed and caused no loss of life. One of them was shot by the Police, and two others were wounded.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. Slacke Resigns his Seat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke has resigned his seat upon H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, with effect from the 26th instant, when he proceeds on leave.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Proposal to Confer Title for Oriental Learning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, the question of the desirability, or otherwise, of instituting a course of study and examinations for a title in Oriental learning to be conferred by the University, was discussed. The motion for the adoption of this course was passed eventually by a large majority of the Senate. A Committee was appointed to frame the necessary regulations.

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOTENDRO MOHAN TAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

At a meeting at the Town Hall to commemorate the late Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, it was decided to raise subscriptions for a suitable memorial.

EDITOR'S APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Justices Geidt and Woodroffe, in the High Court here to-day, rejected the appeal of the Editor of the Rungpur "Bartabaha," against the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment imposed on him for publishing seditious articles.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C. S. I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, with effect from the 28th February 1908. A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Leatham Harvey, C.I.E., to be a temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey has, on his day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

Mr. P. W. Monie, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 4th March, 1908.

Mr. K. G. Gupta has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 22nd February, 1908.

With effect from the 21st March, 1908, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Frenchman, I. M. S. (Madras), Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, will officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, during the absence on leave of Colonel W. G. King, M. B., C. I. E., I. M. S. (Madras.)

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Taylor, D. S. O., I. A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police.

The services of the Reverend P. F. G. Wardell are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th March, 1908.

The services of the Reverend C. Price are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 5th March, 1908.

The Reverend G. E. Oldham, A. Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th February, 1908.

THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

Success of Bombay Industries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

The Members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha assembled yesterday evening in the Sabha Hall to meet Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, a Member of the Indian Factory Commission, now in Madras, who delivered an interesting address on Industrial matters. He alluded to the Burma Petroleum Industry, the Bombay Steel Company and the Cotton Industry, and said that during the short space of 18 months, Bombay was able to raise 5 crores worth of Joint Stock Companies, namely two Indian Banks, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Company in connection with the Hydraulic Electric Scheme for the Ghauts. He also discussed the Weaving industry and said, from what little experience he had of Madrasees, some of whom were clerks in Bombay he had no hesitation in saying, as far as their intellect was concerned, they were far ahead of Bombay people. He said he had his Private Secretary, despatch clerk and typist, all Madrasees, and if he could get a Madrasee as his Mill Manager, he would be glad to have him.

DR. POLLEN ON ESPERANTO

Lecture in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

At the meeting of the Madras Christian College Associated Societies, yesterday, Dr. Pollen delivered the Inaugural address. He said: "I am about to speak this evening on the subject of 'Ideals' and in doing so I shall deal with questions of practice and principle. I have within the last few weeks read three admirable addresses, one given by the present Governor of Bombay, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, on the subject of Education. With 32 years experience of the Presidency, I heartily concur in every word he used. Another was an admirable lecture given by Mrs. Annie Besant on Eastern and Western Ideals, and the third was a speech made by your own Governor on the real objects of Education. Few things could be more excellent than these addresses. I recommend them most strongly to the perusal and reperusal of the rising youth of India." He then went on to refer to Espernanto, the life work of Dr. Zemanoff and urged students to form themselves into groups to study that universal language. The Reverend Weston, Professor of the Christian College, who was Chairman, said he hoped the Madras University would follow the example of the Tokio University and make Esperanto the second language in University Examinations.

SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Honoured by the Madras University.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held on Friday last, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson, moved a resolution to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir S. Subramania Iyer. He said that his eminent attainments and position were well known, not only to the older members of the University, but also to every Graduate, even to the youngest Undergraduates throughout the length and breadth of the Madras Presidency and to a wide circle of educated men, far beyond its borders. For some 13 years Sir S. Subramania Iyer had adorned the Bench of the highest Judicial Tribunal in that Presidency. On no less than three occasions has he held the position of Chief Justice with conspicuous credit to himself, with satisfaction to the public and his colleagues on the Bench. Having referred to Sir Subramania Iyer's many other claims to recognition by the University, Sir Ralph Benson concluded by adding that His Majesty the King had long ago recognised his position and attainments by conferring on him a Knight Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Sister University of Calcutta is about to bestow on him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and he was sure the Syndicate of the Madras University was unanimously of opinion that he is, by reason of his eminent position and attainments a fit and proper person to receive the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It is an honour which the Madras University had bestowed only once before and then most worthily, on that Grand Old Man, the Rev. Dr. Miller. In bestowing a similar honour on Sir S. Subramania Iyer, this University would do honour to itself, no less than to him. He begged most heartily to commend the proposal of the Syndicate to their unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance. Mr. P. S. Ganapatty Iyer seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously amid cheers.

RELEASE OF BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Addresses on Swadeshi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerji addressed some two thousand students and others in the College Square this evening on Swadeshi, from the Moderates' standpoint, and to-morrow Mr. Aravinda Ghose and others address the Entrance students, in the same place, from the Extremists' point of view. Mr. Surendranath Bannerji said incidentally yesterday that he was starting upon a journey of three hundred miles in the Swadeshi cause, from which it is understood, that he is one of those proceeding to Buxar to welcome Bepin Chandra Pal, who is to be released on Monday.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 6.

Thirteen shocks of earthquake occurred at Sharigh between nine o'clock last night and five o'clock this morning. Several houses in the Bazaar fell and further damage was done to the railway buildings. The shocks were felt at Dirgi and Khostai.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Steady Falling off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7

Indian Railway earnings, which persistently exceeded the record throughout all the earlier months of last year, are now as steadily falling off. Forty Lakhs of Rupees have been lost in January and February, but this leaves the Government Exchequer still 1 3/4 crores to the good, and even, if the present slackness of traffic continues, Mr. Baker should find himself, at the end of March, at least a Million Sterling better off than he anticipated would be the case, when he framed his Railway Budget for the current year. About half of this amount should be net improvement.

RIOT IN JUTE MILLS.

Recourse to Firearms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A riot occurred at the Kankinara Jute Mills to-day, the labour force, who are on strike, attempting to storm the premises. Three of them were shot down by the Mill authorities in repulsing the attempt. The District Superintendent of Police, Alipore, and fifty constables are on the spot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay Light Horse opened their annual Camp at Santa Cruz on Saturday evening under the Command of Major T. W. Cuffe. The Corps will remain under canvas for a fortnight, the training being brought to a finish on the 21st instant by annual insoection by the Genral Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 7:—Lieut. Brodie, R.S., Fusiliers, from Bareilly.
Lieut Crichton, R. S. Fusiliers, from Bareilly.
Lieut Nielles, R. S. Fusiliers, from Bareilly.
Lieut Hutchins, 3rd Q.A.O. Gurkhas, from Bareilly.
Lieut Hudson, Royal Fusiliers, from Secunderabad.
Lieut Blackwell, R. A. M. C., from Secunderabad.
Major Walker, A. V. Corps, from Umballa.
Major Forster, 59 Rifles, from Kohat.
Major Carden, 17th Lancers, from England.
Captain Orton, 37th Lancers, from England.
Lieut Duncan, 1st Seaforth High., from England.

DEPARTURES, MARCH, 7.—Lieut. Crichton. R.S. Fus. to England.
Lieut. Brodie, R S. Fus., to England.
Capt. de Brett, D A.A. G., to England.
Capt. Waller, 38th Dogras, to England.
Major Scott, R.A.M.C., to England.
Capt. Dunn, R.I Rifles. to Neemuch.
Major Carden, 17th Lancers, to Meerut.
Capt. Orton, 37th Lancers, to Nowshera.
Lieut. Duncan, 1st Seaforth High., to Nowshera.
Capt. Bogle, Corps of Guides, to Marden.
Lieut. Beadnell, R.AM.C., to England.
Lieut. Mortimore, R.H.A., to England.

THE COONOOR CASE.

Dorset Officers Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 6.

Further hearing of the case against the three Subaltern Officers of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, Watts, McArthy and Whiggley, was resumed before Mr. L. E. Buckley, I. C. S., at Ootacamund this afternoon.

Muniyan, a coachman of the Nilgiri Tonga Company gave a sensational deposition. He said that on 17th February he went to the Coonoor Club where three Officers, Watts, McCarthy and Whiggley, sent for a carriage. Watts sat on the dickey and drove the carriage while McCarthy and Whiggley were seated inside. First, Watts, with two of his comrades drove off to Bell, a planter, where the Officers had a bottle of whiskey, they got from the Coonoor Club which they drank. They proceeded to Kotagiri from Coonoor in a carriage, refused to pay toll at Kotagiri; Whiggley pushed him down onward the journey; finally, Watts drove the carriage to Wellington where McCarthy and Whiggley got down at their bungalow. Watts then proceeded to the Nilgiri Company's Stables at Coonoor, driving all the way from Wellington seated on the dickey. At Coonoor the Company's Office Proprietor took the part of the coachman. The Officer attempted to whip him. Later, Watts, McCarthy and Whiggley with swords came up and poked the sides of syces with their swords at daybreak.

Another coachman also corroborated the witness' statement and added that Watts, when he came with his comrades at daybreak, inflicted wounds with his sword on his hand, which he treated himself medically.

Fakeer Mahomed, a well-known merchant of Coonoor who lives by the Nilgiri Tonga Co's Stables, deposed that on the 17th February he saw Watts, who was dressed in khaki and wore a sword, riding on a pony belonging to the Stables and McCarthy and Whiggley following him.

The barber deposed that on the night of the 17th February at daybreak, while he went out of his house he was assaulted by an Officer with the cover of his sword.

The case has created a great sensation both among the Military and Civil population.

COONOOR, MARCH 7.

The further hearing of the case against Second Lieutenants Watts, McCarthy and Whigley of the Dorsets Regiment, for trespass and mischief, was resumed this afternoon before Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S., at Ooty. Major L. N. Younghusband, D.A.A.G. of the Ninth Division, was examined, in support of a letter that was written to the Magistrate by Major-General Wolfe Murray, authorising the prosecution of the three accused officers. The last witness for the prosecution, Sreeamulu, Agent of of the Nilgiri Tonga Company, gave another thrilling version of the alleged mischief and trespass done by the accused to the Nilgiri Tonga Company's properties on the night of the 17th February. Witness deposed that when the three accused, Lieutanants Watts, McCarthy and Whigley came together, all three officers had swords in their hands. Lieutenant Watts drew his sword and chased witness and finally threw his sword at witness. Later on witness stood near the Stables and watched the various doings of the accused. Witness heard the crying of the barber, when accused assaulted him. All three accused stood for a while in a group and then dispersed, each one with a sword, stabbing the hoods of the tongas in the yard of the Stables. Lieut. Watts finally made his way into a stall in the Stables, where he got hold of a pony, mounted on it and rode homeward. This witness was put to a severe cross-examination by the Pleader of the accused, but nothing important was elicited. The Magistrate then questioned Lieut. Watts as to a statement he made to the police. Lieut. Watts replying briefly touched upon the occasion on which he made the acquaintance of the first witness for the prosecution and told the Court that there existed no ill feeling between him and the proprietor of the Nilgiri Tonga Company prior to the night of the alleged mischief and trespass done by accused. The Magistrate reserved further questions as regards the case.

DIVISIONAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 7.

Following are results of yesterday's competitions:—Tent pegging by Sections—Royal Dragoons, 1; "S" Battery, R. H. A., 2; Tent pegging by Sections, Native Officers—1st Lancers, 1; Hodson's Horse, 2. Bayonet Tournament—Natives Finals, 10th Jats won. Physical training with Arms—British, the Oxfords won. Tug-of-War Finals, Natives, 23rd Punjabis won. Catchweights Finals, British—Shropshires won.

The Lucknow Divisional Assault-at-Arms, which was brought to a close yesterday, has been a great success. At its close, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Locke Elliot made a speech referring to the lessons to be learnt from the Tournament. In contests of Lance versus Lance, and Lance versus Sword, he thought too much pace was sanctioned, and, in consequence, several men were unnecessarily knocked about. It was an open question whether combats with lance were of much practical value. The present system of bayonet fencing was necessary as an introduction to the proper use of the weapon; but in actual combats there would be neither space nor time to carry out bayonet fencing as seen in competitions. He thought the Government issue of bayonets insufficient for initial instruction, but hoped there would be an improvement in the issues in the near future. The prizes were distributed by Lady Elliot. The prize for the best Officer-at-arms, British, was won by Lieutenant and Riding Master Lloyd-Evans of the Royal Field Artillery and for the best Officer at-Arms, Native, by Jemadar Sokan Singh, of the 2nd Lancers.

ACQUITTAL OF SERGEANT CARNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Sergeant H. J. Carne, Military Works Service, Dinapore, has been acquitted by a Court-Martial at that Station, on the charge of the attempted murder of Bandmaster Bartram who is in Hospital, suffering from a revolver shot alleged to be fired by Carne in the course of a scuffle, in which Bartram and four others were concerned at Carne's house.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Millowners' Reply.

The Millowners' Association has addressed the following letter to Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Acting Secretary to Government, General Department Bombay:—

I am directed by the Millowners' Association to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter No. 7382 of the 9th December last, laying before them His Excellency the Governor's numerous important schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications throughout the Island.

2. The Association are in accord with His Excellency in considering that a comprehensively planned scheme for the above purpose is desirable for the future welfare of our large and rapidly increasing population. They, however, feel that whatever the ultimate scheme may be, it should harmonise with popular sentiments and feelings, and be carried out after due deliberation and careful regard to the financial burdens which it may place on the present generation of ratepayers.

3. The first proposal, to which the Association's attention is invited, is as follows:—

"With the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthier classes, is it desirable—

(a) to prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in the north of the Island,

(b) to effect reclamations in Back Bay, or

(c) to utilise Trombay, or to adopt more than one of these remedies simultaneously."

4. The Association's views, briefly expressed, are that every effort should at first be concentrated in the completion of the suggested scheme for providing residential areas in the North of the Island, and that the development of Trombay should be left to private enterprise. As regards the reclamations in Back Bay, the Association, on the whole, do not approve of these being taken in hand—at least not till the first scheme has been fully developed and availed of by the population. And they further are of opinion that any such reclamation that may hereafter be undertaken in Back Bay should not comprise more than the foreshore southwards from the Panday Sanitorium in Colaba down to Colaba Point.

5. Their reasons for advising the above course are, first because the primary intention of the proposed development scheme is to try and spread the population as much as possible over the northern portion of the Island, and thus relieve the present congested areas in the City. Secondly, because if Back Bay reclamations are taken in hand first, or even simultaneously with the other two proposals, there will be a natural tendency among the well-to-do classes to move down southwards, with the result that competition for residential quarters round about Colaba and on the reclaimed land will be increased and rents will continue to be as exorbitant as at present, and may possibly be even forced up to a higher level, thus obviously defeating the ends in view. Thirdly, the Association consider that the Back Bay is the chief aesthetic asset of Bombay, and that any attempt to limit its area and build along its shores would not only disfigure its natural beauty, but be prejudicial to public health. Besides, it is thought, that crowded buildings on the present site of the Bay would have the effect of obstructing the sea breezes and otherwise making the westerly section of the town less sanitary than at present.

6. The second question is—

"What are the immediate needs of the City in regard to channels of communication? Should these be met by the widening of Abdul Rehman Street, and other means aimed at providing broad northern and southern thoroughfares throughout the length of the Island?"

7. The Association are of opinion that the immediate needs of the City do not require any further channels of communication, and that therefore there is no pressing necessity for widening Abdul Rehman Street They consider that all that is required is to improve the Frere Road—which runs straight from South to North—by extending it as far north as may be deemed necessary.

8. Thirdly it is asked, "whether it is desirable to adopt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay."

9. The Association are not prepared to give any direct answer to this proposition, as they consider the adaptation of the said Terminus for the purpose mentioned is primarily a question for solution by the two Railways concerned.

10. The fourth question is—

"Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future along the existing G I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B. B. and C. I Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or should the present B. B. and C. I. line be retained for the purposes of local traffic, as far as—(a) Marine Lines, (b) Church Gate, (c) Colaba.

11. The Association are not in favour of concentrating all local passenger traffic at Victoria Terminus, as they consider that any such scheme would impose great inconvenience and hardship on a very numerous class of urban and suburban passengers whose destinations are towards the western side of the native town from Grant Road to Church Gate Station. They are further of opinion that so important a matter should not be decided without a full consideration of the views of the two Railway Companies regarding their present and future arrangements for handling the enormous passenger traffic on these lines.

12. Question fifth—

"Assuming the existence of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise, and the construction of two arterial thoroughfares running north and south, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of—

(1) the middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment,

(2) the labouring classes, including the mill-hands and other factory employes?"

13. The Association, in considering this question, assume that the western portion of the Mahim Woods and the foreshore in that direction will be utilised as residential areas for the wealthier classes. They therefore, suggest that the middle classes, who visit the Fort daily for employment, might suitably be accommodated on the eastern portion of the said woods, and on land right up to the west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

14. As regards the mill-hands, factory employes, and lobourers generally, the Association consider that these could adequately be provided for about Dadar and Matunga, and the north-east of the Island, as it is in these areas that most of the labour is required.

15. The sixth question is—

"What special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or workmen's tramways to enable the labouring classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island where land is available on easy terms? Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation schemes?"

16. The Association while generally approving of the idea of having workmen's trains or tramways, have considerable doubts as to whether such facilities would be availed of by the people, as the average labourer would rather walk miles than pay a carriage fare. To induce such men to use trains and trams the fares would have to be reduced to a minimum that could not possibly give a reasonable return on the means of transit provided. While of opinion that the labouring classes would flock to cheap residential quarters on the areas previously indicated, the Association think that it would be advisable to postpone any scheme for the provision of workmen's trains and trams for the present.—I have, &c.,

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
Deputy Chairman.
J. B. LESLIE ROGERS,
Secretary.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. BOHEMIA.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," from Trieste and intermediate ports, on Saturday morning:—Mr. H. W. Cobb, Capt. Mittal, and Mr. V. N. Manohar

From Aden.—Mr. C. Rose, Mr. A. A. Shaikh Mahmood, and Miss E. M. Wheeler.

From Karachi.—Mr. W. N. Nicholas.

THE BISHOPS OF BOMBAY.

Their Long Immunity from Death in Office.

IN connection with the death of Dr. Pym last week, it is of some interest to note that he is the first and only Bishop of Bombay to die in harness in his diocese during the tenure of his office. For seventy years since the establishment of the See of Bombay in 1837, all those who have held it have lived long enough to retire from it, till the death of Bishop Pym has broken this record, which was creditable to the salubrity of our climate as well as to the constitutions of our former Bishops. During these seventy years we have had six Bishops which gives an average of about twelve years for each. This average is lengthened if we leave out of consideration the last ten years during which we have had two Bishops, Dr. Macarthur and Dr. Pym. For the sixty years from 1837 to 1897 we had only four Bishops which gives an average of fifteen years for each incumbent of this office. Three of these four actually held office for a longer period still. Dr. Thomas Carr, the first to hold this office since its creation, was Bishop from 1837 till 1851, just the average period; but it must be remembered in his case that he was for eleven years Archdeacon of Bombay before he was elevated to the newly created Bishopric, and as such was performing duties similar to those of a bishop here. He was born in 1788 and therefore nearly fifty when he came to this high office; yet after serving in it for nearly fifteen years, he retired at the age of sixty-four and lived for eight years longer till he died at 72 in 1859 at Bath where he was Rector. The first Bishop has a magnificent memorial in our Cathedral, where he officiated for so long, in the shape of a marble cenotaph having his full length recumbent effigy on top.

After Bishop Carr came Dr John Harding at the age of 46. He remained here for seventeen years returning in 1868. He lived for six years at home, not dying till 1874 when he was in his seventieth year. His tenure of office must have resembled Bishop Pym's, for we read in Canon Venables' short memoir of him the following sentences which to many will appear striking just now. "He administered his diocese conscientiously but lacked energy and originating power. His somewhat rigid evangelicanism led him to look coldly on 'brotherhoods and other proposed agencies of the High Church party for supplementing the deficiencies of missionary work in his diocese. He was little seen in his diocese except at the three chief centres of his province and consequently had small personal knowledge of its real wants. He was firm opposer of what are known as Ritualistic practices." To Bishop Harding succeeded Dr. Henry Alexander Douglas who, when he came to Bombay in 1868, was 47, a year older than his predecessor. He remained here for nearly seven years retiring in 1875, and dying at the end of that year at 55. He was the nephew of the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, and was for long Dean of Capetown before he came to Bombay. A brother of his was in the East India Company's Service here, but died very young in 1845 when he was hardly twenty-five. His father's sister was Lady Beckwith, the wife of the brilliant "sabreur," who became Governor of Bombay for a brief period, and who has a well known monument at Mahableshwar where he died in 1831. Thus Bishop Douglas had ties with our Presidency when he came to preside over its Bishopric.

Since Bishop Douglas' death on 13th December 1875 there has been no death among our Bishops till last week, for the ten that have succeeded him are still alive though they have retired from their post. Dr. Louis George Mylne succeeded Dr. Douglas at a very young age when he was hardly thirty-three and ruled over the See for the very long period of twenty-one years retiring in 1897. It was very remarkable that while Dr. Mylne held the See of Bombay, the two other principal sees of Calcutta and Madras were presided over by Bishops whose tenure was even longer. Bishop Johnson came to Calcutta in the same year as Dr. Mylne and continued there somewhat longer retiring in 1898; while Bishop Gell, his contemporary at Madras, held that see for 38 years from 1861 till 1898. This venerable Bishop lived four years longer in retirement and died in 1902 at Coonoor at the great age of 92. Thus though Bishop Mylne presided for the longest period over his See, this period was not the longest for an Anglo-Indian Bishop. Dr. Mylne had closer ties with our Presidency than his predecessor, for his father was a Major in the old Bombay Army. He is at present Rector of Alvechurch in Worcestershire, and still active at the age of sixty five, having only last month published a volume on Indian Missions with reference to Hindus.

During the last ten years we have had two Bishops, one of whom Dr. James Macarthur retired after hardly five years of work in our midst in 1903. He came here when he was fifty, and resigned this See to become the Suffragan Bishop of Southampton as which he is now doing very useful work. Bishop Pym was appointed to Mauritius at the same time that Dr. Macarthur came to Bombay in 1898; and in 1903 was translated here at the age of 47.

The following table, specially drawn up, giving the names of the Bishops of Bombay and the years of their tenure of the Bishopric as well as those of their birth and death, may be found useful for reference, especially as it is not accessible elsewhere.

Carr Thomas (1788-59)	Bishop	1837-51
Harding, John (1805-74)	"	1851-68
Douglas Henry Alex (1821-75)	"	1868 75
Mylne, Louis George (born 20Ap 1843)	"	1876-97
Macarthur, James (born 1898)	"	1898-1903
Pym, Walter Ruthven (22 June 1856—2 Mar 1908)	"	1903-1903

The immunity which Bombay had long enjoyed for seventy years till last week, in the matter of the health and life of its Bishops contrasts, it may be noted here, very strongly with the heavy mortality in its succession of Bishops which Calcutta has had to endure. Since the Bishopric of Calcutta was first instituted in 1814 there have been ten Bishops. Of these ten, no less than seven have ended their lives in this country whilst during their duty. From 1814 till 1876 every Bishop of Calcutta has died a martyr to climate either in the capital city or in other towns whither their duty led them. Middleton the very first Bishop died of fever at Calcutta in July 1822 after eight years' work as Bishop. His successor, the famous Bishop Heber, died which in a tour of visitation at Trichinopoly in April 1826. Dr. James who succeeded him died in a few months on a voyage to China where he was going for health in 1828. Dr. Turner who followed him was buried in Calcutta in 1831. Thus within nine years 1822-31 passed away so many as four Bishops of Calcutta, and such was the terror that this unusual mortality had caused, that the authorities at home had the greatest difficulty in finding an ecclesiastic of parts who could be prevailed upon to fill this post of doom. Daniel Wilson, however, who succeeded in 1832, broke this spell for a time for he continued as Bishop for 26 years. But he too died at Calcutta at the beginning of 1858 at the age of 80. His two successors died within ten years of each other in this country in their unlucky post: Dr. Lynch at Kushtea in Bengal in October 1866 and Dr. Milman at Rawalpindi in March 1876. Since the latter year, however, this ill luck seems to have ceased to dog the Bishops of Calcutta, for of the three persons who have held office two have retired and are still alive at home, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Welldon, and the third Dr. Copleston is still ruling the diocese

The See of Madras though not notorious for the deaths of its incumbents like that of Calcutta, is not yet so free as Bombay. For two of its Bishops died there: Daniel Corrie, its first Bishop since the See was established in 1835 who died within two years at Madras in February 1837, and Thomas Dealtry who died there in March 1861. In one respect the See of Madras is superior to ours; for though established two years earlier in 1835, it has had only five Bishops instead of our six and the fifth Dr. Whitehead is happily still in office, being only 55. The average length of each Bishop's tenure of office in Madras is about fifteen years, whilst in Bombay it is twelve.

R. P. K.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, was slightly better on Saturday and yesterday; and the learned Judge's condition has been improving since the accident on Thursday evening occurred. He finally leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of the 14th instant.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Decentralization Commission held its third sitting in Bombay on Saturday. The Commission assembled in the Secretariat, Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P., Under Secretary of State for India, presiding. There were also present: The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Hichens, Mr. W. S. Meyer and Mr. Wheeler, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was the first witness examined, on Saturday, the President and the Commissioners questioned him on the various suggestions made by him, in his statement.

Examined by Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that he had some Municipal experience being a member of the Poona Municipality for nearly 6 years. Mr. Gokhale did not approve of the idea of removing the control of Government of India over the provincial Governments, but then in some cases there was the other side to be considered too. He particularly alluded to the infliction of the Universities Bill. This legislation, Mr. Gokhale thought was a drastic one and he was sure if Bombay Government were left to themselves there would not have been such laws enacted. That Act had not proved harmful in Bombay. He meant to say that the bad effects were not felt in Bombay because it was worked so well, but that did not alter the fact that the legislation was undesirable and that did not make it a good measure.

With regard to revenue, Mr. Gokhale said that particular revenue being imperial revenue it must go to the Government of India. What he meant was that certain portion of the revenue belonged to the Government of India and a certain portion belonged to the provincial Government. He liked the Government of India to borrow on the total revenue of whole India and apportion a part of it to the local Governments. One-fourth of the money borrowed should go to the local Governments and three-fourths of it might be kept for the Government of India.

Referring to Forests laws, Mr. Gokhale said that he would not like the official control removed altogether. The valuable timber forests might be placed under the department, but the management of the minor forests should be left to the villagers. Before the Forest Department was organized what was now called "forests" which is not "forests" in the real sense were under the control of the villagers. Of course he proposed to provide some kind of control over the trees, and such things. There would be no difficulty found in managing the minor forests in this manner. The Government of India showed a surplus of 4 or 5 crores of rupees, and some part out of it should be given to the local Governments. What he proposed was that the provincial Governments should be paid a fixed amount from the revenues and that the Government of India should borrow on the assets of the whole country.

Questioned by Sir Frederick Lely, the witness said that he considered the village panchayats were very much weakened. He would not think it practicable to select them for their social position. As to the factions in the villages, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that too much stress had been laid on the factions. He thought that because of the suggestion that according to Mr. Gokhale's scheme the faction which was in the minority would suffer greatly. He was averse to the disputes in land revenue being taken to courts.

Sir Frederick then asked if it was not very hard on those who belonged to he faction in the minority to go to their rival faction which was numerically superior. To this, Mr. Gokhale replied, that there was bound to be certain amount of injustice done in this world.

Sir Frederick next put the question: "Have many flagrant acts of injustice come to your knowledge?"—I have some experience, but I would hesitate to call them intentional.

Questioned by Mr. Dutt, the witness said that by making the alterations proposed by him, the assets of the provincial Government would be increased and in view of this, the provincial Governments should make some fixed grants. This, of course would make the Provincial Governments independent of the Government of India, so far as their administration was concerned. He proposed franchise being given to villages and there were, he believed, about a thousand such villages as could be given the franchise. He would have the Taluka boards to manage their own affairs. The Engineer looked after the works, roads, &c.

To Mr. Hichens, the witness replied that the provincial Government should be allowed to spend their revenue in the best way they thought. He would suggest some control over the land revenue. Practically speaking, he would not give any more control to them so far as their administration was concerned. Under certain circumstances particular heads of expenditure were likely to expand and such heads as were likely to be affected Mr. Gokhale had provided against in his suggestions. The Government of India should have control over the general policy of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India should lay down general principles and the provincial Governments should go on those principles only.

Mr Meyer next examined the witness who said that beyond what was mentioned in the statement as to the alterations that should be effected in the present system, Mr. Gokhale did not propose any further delegation of powers to the Provincial Governments. As to the Governments being in touch with the public opinion, Mr. Gokhale could speak for the Bombay Government. He said that the Governor in Council came in contact with people of standing and position in Bombay and Poona. He could not say if the Government officials in the district came in contact with the people. The Governor did go out of the Presidency and visited different parts of the Province but he could not say he came in touch with the people of the district. The Government had a better source of knowing public opinion. The newspapers gave out public opinion and the Government could read it in the newspapers.

Coming to the question of revenue, Mr. Gokhale remarked that the Provincial Government had to make harder fight to find sources of revenue than the Government of India. The Government were going in for productive works, and they must go in for them, but, Mr. Gokhale thought, they were going very fast. Knowing as he did that the public opinion was too weak to be any check on the Government policy, he would not like to give the Provincial Government any more borrowing powers. He also preferred that there should be a minute check by the Secretary of State on pay and pension rules. With regard to the Vice-Presidents of the municipal local boards, Mr Gokhale suggested that the mamlatdar should not be the vice-president of his taluka. That officer being a responsible officer should have complete information of the municipal work in his taluka and for this reason he might be allowed to attend the meeting so that he might know what was going on there. Mr. Gokhale did not believe in the mamlatdar taking any interest in the local affairs.

Questioned by Sir Seyning Edgerley, Mr. Gokhale said that the statement submitted by him, represented his own views as well as those of the Bombay Presidency Association. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, President of the Association and other leading members of that body had gone through the statement and witness had the authority to say that his statement represented the views of the Association.

For small necessary purposes the Provincial Governments might be left free to raise loans in the open market. Generally speaking, his scheme was to put the power as low down as possible, in other words, he proposed that only those things which could not be done by the Provincial Governments should be done by the Central Government subject to certain suggestions made in his statement for controlling those powers.

Mr. Raman Bhai Mahipatram, Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, said that formerly he was in the Bombay Government service. Without the sanction of the Government his municipality could not raise money. This according to his opinion did not hamper the municipal work. On a sound budget they had to apply to Government and the necessary sanction was given. There were special and local contributions made to the municipality from Government. The Municipality had control over roads and lighting. The budget was prepared by their Finance Committee.

In reply to question from Mr Meyer, the witness said that Poona was the only City Municipality in the Presidency that had the power of electing its own President. In Ahmedabad the President was nominated by Government and the latter often appointed a non-official President. The Ahmedabad Municipality had its own budget prepared without having to show it to any authority but they had to submit it to Government when they wanted to raise a loan. When the Municipality was hard up it could raise money by taxation. It had no power to levy an income-tax, but it levied house-tax and octroi duty. The octroi was laid on luxuries, not on necessaries. Witness would not call ghee a necessary of life for the poor. It was not desirable to raise the house-tax rather than impose octroi because house-tax was very unpular and the octroi was levied on articles which did not affect the poor classes materially.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, late Executive Engineer, Presidency, and now living in Surat was the next witness examined and he said in reply to questions from the President that he was a member of the Municipality and was also a member on the District Board. Referring to the proposal that certain powers should be transferred from the Government of India to the Bombay Government as regarded the Municipal administration and the local self-government the witness not having a complete knowledge of the subject would not say anything at all. The Deputy Collector and Collector's occupying position on the Municipal Board took away much of their time from office. As Executive Engineer his work was more of a Sanitary character.

To Mr. Hichens, witness said that he had no objection to the roads and other public works being managed by the Executive Engineer. He looked upon them as more provincial than local works and therefore they must be managed by the Government. If some relief was given to the Municipality and funds were found for them it was desirable to allow them to manage those things themselves.

To Mr. Dutt, the witness said that as Executive Engineer he was in charge of the irrigation works but he did not collect the water tax. From his long residence in Gujarat and his long experience he could say that several city municipalities in the Gujarat had non-official Presidents appointed by Government. Surat had only two non-official Presidents during the last 20 years.

To Sir Steyning Edgerley, the witness said that when he was on the District Board he had to devote a third of his time to Municipal work.

Examined by Mr. Meyer, the witness said that as President of the Municipality the Collector was above him. He was not under the Collector in his capacity of Executive Engineer. He was under the Collector in one sense; the Collector was the President of the Municipality witness belonged to.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctet, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, agents of several feeder railway lines in Bombay Presidency, was the next witness. He said that he had lived in India for several years. His firm was in communication with the Government for a long time in connection with the feeder lines. After a feeder line was constructed if the main line was extended as to have junctions at both ends of the feeder line than the latter a chord line and if it was to be so treated it might be bought up. All communications and applications in connection with the railway lines were submitted to the Bombay Government which ultimately forwarded the same to the Government of India There was room for several feeder lines. They were required for the benefit of the inland trade and would prove best sources of communication. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway several feeders could be constructed. Witness did not know if the applications of his firm were submitted to the Railway Board by the Bombay Government.

To Mr. Meyer's questions the witness replied that future development of private railways would require their being taken up by Government and the conversion of them into trunk lines by altering the gauge. It would be necessary to come to an understanding that such conversion was to take place

To Mr. Dutt, the witness said that his firm had said in applications for new feeder lines on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and as the latter had become a Government Railway those applications would have to go to the Government of India for final disposal.

After tiffin the Commissioners examined Rev. Dr. Hume of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar. He said that one reason for an unsatisfactory future in general situation was that most individual Indian workers preferred to work under a European or American than under an Indian Superintendent and for this reason it was difficult for foreign missionary to place adequate responsibility on Indians. Witness also was of opinion that Indians preferred a European to an Indian judicial officer. But he could not give any instances in which Indians had preferred to go to a European Officer in preference to an Indian Officer of the same rank and position.

The Commission meets to-day at 10-30 a.m.

PROVINCIAL DECENTRALIZATION.

The following is Mr. Gokale's statement submitted to the Royal Commission on Decentralization:—

"I am strongly opposed to the present system of excessive centralization of authority in the hands of the Government of India in its relations with the Provincial Governments, but I should be even more strongly opposed to any scheme of decentralization, which, while it freed the Provincial Governments from a large part of the control exercised at present by the Supreme Government, substituted nothing in place of the control so removed. To my mind the main evil of the existing situation is not so much the "extent" of the control to which Local Governments have to submit as its purely "official" character and the distance from which it is exercised. But even mere official control, imperfectly exercised from a long distance, is better than no control and I certainly have no wish to see "petty despotisms," pure and simple, set up in place of the present Provincial Governments. It is true that the higher officials of both the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, who carry on the ordinary administration of the country, are drawn from the same Service and may therefore be assumed, other things being equal, to be equally competent to deal with finality with matters coming before them. But other things are "not" equal. The Provincial officials have indeed on their side the advantage of a more intimate knowledge of local conditions and local needs; but as against this the officials of the Government of India may claim a much greater freedom from local prejudices and local prepossessions and a wider outlook, and these are qualities which are of great importance in a country governed as India at present is. The history of the extension of Local Self-Government in this Presidency during Lord Ripon's time and the important modifications that have recently been made in the Famine and Land Revenue policy of the Bombay Government under pressure from above may be cited as fair illustrations of what I say. It may be urged that if the seat of final authority is in the Province itself, Provincial public opinion has a better chance of influencing the course of administration. But, even here, there is the balancing consideration that the tendency to resent criticism, which goes with all absolute power, is bound often to import on the official side an amount of "feeling" which cannot fail to neutralise the strength and usefulness of public opinion. If it were, therefore, merely a question of shifting the seat of final authority from Calcutta or Simla to Bombay and nothing else, I would prefer existing arrangements to any such decentralization.

But it is my hope that the scope of the question before the Commission is a much wider one than this, and it is in this hope that I come forward to advocate a large measure of decentralization. I think a stage has now been reached in this country when, in the true interests of the people as well as to arrest the growing unpopularity of the administration, it is necessary to give the representatives of tax-payers some real voice in the conduct of Provincial affairs. And any arrangements made for this purpose should not only be suited to present requirements but should also be capable of a steady expansion so as to meet satisfactorily the growing demands of the future. Now, the existing system is hopelessly ill-adapted to serve this end. The number of Provincial representatives who can have access to the Government of India—at present the final seat of authority in regard to most Provincial matters—must necessarily be most limited. Moreover their opportunities to bring up Provincial questions before that Government, with any degree of usefulness, cannot but be exceedingly few. It follows therefore that the seat of final authority in Provincial matters must be brought down to Provincial head-quarters, if popular representatives are to be placed in a position where they may exercise a real and growing influence over the course of Provincial administration. The Secretary of State for India is constantly trying at present a reform of Provincial Legislative Councils. The object has ever small scope for a real reform in this direction, unless it is accompanied by a substantial measure of decentralization relieving Provincial Governments of a large part of the control, financial and administrative, at present exercised over them by the Government of India.

To any such decentralization however, I would attach three conditions. First, the form of Government in all important Provinces should be a Governor, appointed from England, with an Executive Council. I believe in a fresh mind, trained in the free atmosphere of English public life, being applied to the problems of Indian administration from time to time. I also think that the higher responsibilities of Government in this country can be better discharged by a Council of three or four persons than by single individuals. Secondly, Provincial budget should be submitted for full discussion to Provincial Legislative Councils, which I trust will shortly be enlarged and made more representative,—members being empowered to move amendments and the budgets being required to be passed by the Councils. And thirdly, whenever a certain proportion of the elected members of a Legislative Council say one-third, send a requisition to the President of the Council asking that a specific matter concerning the Provincial administration should be brought up for discussion before a meeting of the Council; the Council should be summoned to discuss the matter. The second and third conditions aim at providing, as a substitute for a portion of the present control of the Government of India in financial and administrative matters, some sort of control on behalf of the taxpayers in the Province itself, in the shape of a free discussion in the Legislative Council.

Subject to these conditions, I would urge the following scheme of decentralization:—

First, as regards Finance:—I think there should be no divided heads of either revenue or expenditure, but certain heads of revenue with the expenditure under them should be wholly Imperial and the others wholly Provincial. I would thus assign to Provincial Governments independent sources of revenue in place of the grants which they are at present understood to receive from the Government of India. The three major heads of revenue that I would make over to the Provincial Governments are Land Revenue, Excise and Forests. These are intimately connected with the daily life of the mass of the people and they may appropriately be placed under the exclusive control of Provincial Governments. On the other hand, the revenue and expenditure under Opium, Salt, Customs, Assessed Taxes, Stamps, Registration and Tributes from Native States, together with Post, Telegraph, Mint, Railways and Major Irrigation works, may be treated as wholly Imperial. On this basis of division, the revenues of all the Provincial Governments will be found to exceed their present scale of expenditure, while the reverse will be the case with the Government of India. To make up this deficit of the Supreme Government, the Provincial Governments should make to it fixed annual contributions, which should be determined after a careful consideration of the average liability of each Province to famine as also of the need of making increased grants to Local Bodies out of Provincial resources. These contributions moreover, should be liable to be revised every five or ten years, the revision taking place at a Conference of the Revenue Members of the different Provinces, presided over by the Finance Member of the Government of India. To meet sudden and extraordinary emergencies, the Viceroy should have the power of altering the amounts of these contributions as he may deem necessary, any Local Government feeling agreed by such alteration having the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

For the present, I would confer no powers of taxation on the Provincial Governments, but the question may be reconsidered after sufficient experience has been gained of the working of the new arrangements. Of the three heads of revenue proposed to be made over to Local Governments, the periodical revisions of land revenue, which are really in the nature of enhanced taxation, by whatever name they may be actually called, require to be subjected to a special control, as the Provincial Governments will have an obviously greater interest than hitherto in the increases of revenue resulting from them. I would, therefore, propose that all revisions of settlements should be laid for discussion before the local Legislative Councils, before they are sanctioned by the Provincial Governments.

As regards borrowing powers, these too I am inclined to keep in the hands of the Government of India, at any rate, for the present. I fear that if the Provincial Governments are empowered to borrow separately, it will be impossible to prevent competition among them or between them and the Government of India, and this will necessarily lead to higher rates of interest than at present, involving a loss to the general tax-payer. I would, however, have a rule, whereby Local Governments should be entitled to claim, where necessary, a share in the total loan annually raised by the Government of India in proportion to their revenues. During times of Famine, Local Governments, who have exhausted their famine reserve and who find it necessary to borrow, should have the first claim on the borrowing powers of the Government of India.

With reference to expenditure, I am against relaxing the present control of the Government of India in the matter of the creation of new appointments, as also about the scales of pay and pension. Barring this, I would give Local Governments full power to expend their revenues as they deem best.

Administrative Matters:—So much about financial decentralization. Coming now to matters of Administration, the first line of division that suggests itself is the the control of Military and Naval defence, Foreign affairs Currency, Customs, Post, Telegraphs, Railways, general Taxation, general Legislation and the like should always be directly in the hands of the Government of India and that the rest of the internal administration of the country should be entrusted to the Provincial Governments. In the exercise of the functions so delegated to local Governments, there should be no interference in matter of detail on the part of the Government of India. It is however necessary that large questions of policy even in regard to the internal administration of the country should be reserved by the Government of India in its hands, so as to ensure a general, but not rigid, uniformity of administration in the different Provinces, as also to initiate reforms, which if left merely, to local Governments may not be taken in hand. For instance the Government of India should have the power to prevent wide divergences of policy in different Provinces in dealing with famine or plague or to compel the carrying out of such important reforms as the free and compulsory spread of primary education, the separation of judicial from executive functions and so forth. Subject to such general control over questions of policy, the Local Governments should have a free hand in matters of Provincial administration,

DISTRICT DECENTRALIZATION.

I now come to the question of District Administration. Here too the need of decentralization is manifest, but it must be decentralization accompanied by measures for a larger association of popular representatives with the work of the administration. There is no doubt that with the multiplication of Central Departments and a steady increase in the control exercised by the Secretariat of the Provincial Government, the position of the Collector, as the head of a District, has considerably deteriorated. There is also no doubt that the people require more prompt Government, and more of it, so to say, on the spot. But this object will not be secured by a mere delegation of larger powers to the Collector. The time is gone by when the Collector could hope to exercise—and with beneficial results—a kind of paternal authority over his district. The spread of education, the influence of new ideas, the steadily growing power of the vernacular press make a return to the benevolent autocracy of the Collector of old times impossible. The only remedy lies in carrying a substantial measure of decentralization down to the villages and in building up local self government from there. It will not do to be deterred by the difficulties of the task or by the possibilities of initial failure. Village Panchayats must be created. Local and Municipal Boards must be made really popular bodies and larger resources than they can really command at present made available to them. Last, but not least, District Councils must be formed, whom the Collectors should be bound to consult in all important matters and with whose assistance they may be empowered to deal with ever-increasing finality, with question of District Administration on the spot.

Village Panchayats:—I first take the Village Panchayats. There are about 26,000 villages in the British Districts of this Presidency, of which about 16,000 have a population below 500, about 5,000 more have a population between 500 and 1,000 and the remaining above 1,000. I think in all villages with a population of 500 and over, a Panchayat should be constituted by statute, to consist of five or seven members, and that the villages below 500 should either be joined to large adjoining villages or grouped into Unions The "personal" of these Panchayats should roughly be composed of the village headman, the Police Patel of the village where he exists separately, the village Mansiff and the village Conciliator, who will now be appointed in all villages as the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, requiring their appointment, have been extended to the whole Presidency, and two or three other persons chosen by such of the villagers as pay a minimum land revenue of, say, rupees ten. These Panchayats should be invested with the following powers and functions:

(a) The disposal of simple money claims not exceeding rupees fifty in value. In regard to such claims the decision of the Panchyats should be final, unless gross partiality or fraud is alleged. It may be noted that of the total number of suits annually instituted in this Presidency—about 14 lakhs—fully or one-half or 75 thousands are claims not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. The Panchayats may be expected to administers on the spot a kind of simple justice suited to the villagers and this will be far preferable to the expense, the delays and the demoralization of the law courts. Such jurisdiction in civil matters was exercised by the Panchayats not only under the Maratha Government but even in the early days of British rule in this Presidency. The Panchayats may charge one anna in the rupee on the value of the claims as costs in the suits, parties being exempted from stamp duty and other fees.

(b) Trial of trivial offences, such as petty thefts, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs. 10, simple assault, simple hurt, abuse, nuisance, &c.

(c) Execution and supervision of village works.

(d) Management of village forests.

(e) Distribution of sanctioned allotments of Tagai in the village,

(f) Carrying out measures of famine and plague relief.

(g) Control of village water-supply and sanitation.

(h) Supervision of school attendance.

(i) Management of cattle-pounds.

The funds of the Panchayats should consist of assignments made by the Taluka Board, costs of civil litigation realised, fines and penalties levied locally, realization from village forests and cattle-pound receipts. As in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies, it may be necessary for the Government to appoint a special officer to start and guide for a time these Panchayats and watch over their working.

Taluka Boards:—The next rung of the ladder of local Self-Government after Village Panchayats is Taluka Local Boards. Here the framework already exists, but the existing bodies are more or less under official domination and their resources are so meagre that it is not fair to expect the members to feel really interested in their work. The first reform that I would urge in this connection is that Taluka Local Boards should now be made wholly elected bodies. The Mamlatdar should be empowered to attend meetings, when necessary, and the Government should retain in its hands the power of enforcing action, if its advice and warning are disregarded by superseding a Board temporarily and appointing in its place a small body of nominated members. Only thus will a proper sense of responsibility be developed in these Boards; and any inconvenience that may temporarily arise will, in the end, be more than made up for by the increased efficiency of real Local Self-Government. But a reform of the constitution of the Taluka Boards will be of small value, unless steps are taken at the same time to place increased resources at their disposal. The revenue of these Boards in this Presidency consists at present mainly of such assignments as the District Local Board makes to them out of the proceeds of the one-anna cess or from contributions received from Provincial resources. In Madras, Taluka Boards retain from themselves half the proceeds of the one-anna cess and only the other half goes to the District Local Boards. With us, the District Boards control the entire distribution of the cess proceeds and after deducting the educational share as also grants to Medical and Veterinary, they retain for themselves such sums as they think to be necessary and divide the rest among the different Taluka Boards. The result is that the Taluka Boards generally receive much less than one-half the money available for distribution. Thus in three Divisions of the Presidency proper, we find that in the year 1905-06 the amounts retained by District Boards for themselves out of cess proceeds, exclusive of grants for educational, medical and veterinary purposes, and those assigned by them to the Taluka Boards were as follows:—

Northern Division.—District Boards 3·23 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 2·23 lakhs.

Central Division.—District Boards 3·64 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 1·08 lakhs.

Southern Division.—District Boards 2·38 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 37 thousand.

Again for the year 1904-05 these figures were:—

Northern Division.—District Boards 2·23 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 83 Thousand.

Central Division.—District Boards 3·53 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 1·32 lakhs.

Southern Division.—District Boards 2·72 lakhs, and Taluka Boards 99 thousand.

Now my proposal is that the entire proceeds of the one-anna cess, after deducting the educational share and the medical and veterinary grants, should be placed at the disposal of the Taluka Local Boards and that the District Boards should receive either a share of the Excise revenue or a special contribution from Provincial Exchequer to cover their loss. At present at the Taluka Board and the District Board are what may be called the smaller and the larger unit of Local Self-Government in the Districts, Instead of these, if the village Panchayat and the Taluka Board were made the smaller and the larger unit respectively, that would be more in accord with the limited extent of the resources available, and Local Self Government would yield far more satisfactory results. The areas of Indian Districts are, moreover, so large that the sense of unity of local interests, which is very strong in villages and is fairly strong in Talukas, and without which successful Local Self-Government is not possible, becomes much too diluted when we reach the District The average area of a District in the Presidency proper is about four thousand square miles and of a Taluka over four hundred square miles. Those who serve on Taluka Boards may well be expected to be fairly familiar with the condition and requirements of the different parts of the Taluka, but such personal acquaintance cannot reasonably be expected from the members of a District Board with the whole of their District. The latter therefore must largely rely on the advice of officers, either of their own or of the Government, and though they have enough local knowledge and enough sense of local unity to be able to exercise a satisfactory general control over the administration of their affairs, they are not qualified to administer those affairs personally to the same extent to which members of the Taluka Boards are qualified. If large local revenues were available for distribution, I should not mind District Boards getting a share and even a substantial share of them. But the resources available being most scanty,—not sufficient even for the local needs of the Talukas as distinct from those of the District,—I think the best plan would be to place them wholly at the disposal of Taluka Boards, thereby giving a real chance to local self-government to attain a fair standard of efficiency. The Taluka Boards should be bound to make small assignments to Village Panchayats in their areas.

As regards the powers of Taluka Boards, I think the provisions of the present Act are sufficiently comprehensive. I would, however, do away with the power, which the District Boards possess and which they constantly exercise, of altering the budgets of Taluka Boards. I would allow the latter to frame their own budgets within the limits of their resources without any outside interference. I would also empower them to combine with one another for incurring joint expenditure or entertaining joint establishment without the sanction of a higher authority.

(To be continued.)

SIEGE OF JELLALLABAD.

Commemorated at Wanowrie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

In commemoration of the historic siege of Jellallabad, in which the 1st Battalion, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry played a conspicuous and distinguished part, the regiment held their Annual Sports at Wanowrie on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. Such a monster and varied programme has never hitherto been identified with any regimental sports in Poona, or probably, out of it. All three days were occupied, from morning till evening, with a variety of interesting events, and the total amount of money prizes ran into thousands of rupees, in addition to the Commanding Officers' Cup, Company Trophy and Silver and Bronze medal. The Committee itself could scarcely have been more formidable, and they had enough to do to keep them on springs during the three days they were on the ground judging and deciding events They were Major H. J. Evereth (President) Major H.C. Johnstone and Captain Yatman (Starters), Lieut H.R. Williams, Sergt. Reed and Sergt. Buckley (Ground Stewards), Lieut. Fleming, Sergt.-Major Phillips and Quarter-Master Harris, Hon. Secretaries. Besides Sports, the regiment held a Dog and Bird Show at the same time. There were no less than sixteen classes in the Show for every conceivable specimen of dogs and fer animals, exclusive of dogs; for parrots, canaries, humming pigeons, etc. The exhibits in all classes would have done credit to a more ambitious show of this character. The judging entailed a good deal of trouble, but it was satisfactorily done by Captain Paterson and Lieut. Fleming for dogs; Sergeant-Major Fitzgerald for birds, and Lieut. Owens for miscellaneous exhibits. The Show Committee were Lieutenant Smith (Hon. Secretary), Quarter-Master Sergeant Harris and Private Hayward. On Saturday, interest in the Sports was at its height and Poona Society foregathered in strength at Wanowrie to accept the hospitality of Colonel Stisted and the Officers of the Somersets, who were "At Home" in a highly festive enclosure, while Sergeant Major-Phillips and the members of the Sergeants Mess looked after their guests in an adjoining enclosure and in the shade of huge Banian trees. The Somersets have only been in Poona for a few weeks, but they have already established their popularity as hosts and sportsmen. Mrs. Stisted kindly distributed the prizes, the length of the list of which may be imagined when it is mentioned that fully an hour was occupied in the distribution.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The proceedings now published of the Annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association, held here last Friday, show that the Association continues to urge the need of increased Railway facilities for conveying coal from the mines. It is also protesting against proposals which have been made, for allowing the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway to work the Bokaro Ramghur field. Sir Ernest Cable advocated the imposition of a cess on coal and to bring out an American Railway expert to suggest improvements in the Railway arrangements for coal carriage. Mr. W. A. Lee urged the amendment of the existing law to give more favourable prospects to companies introducing Electricity for coal cutting.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDING TROUBLE.

Men Determined to Resist Reductions in Pay.

London Feb 23.

The shipbuilding employers in the north-east of England, have decided, owing to the distress arising from the depression in trade, to continue to employ, as circumstances permit, men of the trades with which they have no dispute. Hence the lockout notices to those who accepted the modified reduction in pay have been withdrawn.

The employers however, insist that the shipwrights on strike shall accept the Clyde rates of pay.

The strikers reply that the Clyde rates are equivalent to a reduction of 3s. per week on their old rates. They have, therefore determined not to resume work.

The efforts of Mr. David Lloyd-George President of the Board of Trade, to settle the strike are progressing.

Further Arrests.

London, February 22.

Prior to their being arrested the terrorists were seen loitering outside the residences of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Minister for Justice, at St. Petersburg.

Sixty of the terrorists, including five women, are now in custody.

A Californian Explosion.

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

Ten tons of dynamite exploded in an outbuilding at the Hercules Powder Works at Berkeley, in California yesterday, killing four whites and twenty-four Chinese.

Influenza in London.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUFFERERS.

There are 100 000 persons in London suffering from influenza. The Prime Minister (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman), the Secretary of State for War (Mr. R. B. Haldane), the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. Birrell), and the Secretary of State for India (Mr. John Morley) are absent from the House of Commons owing to the epidemic.

Rugby Football.

NEW ZEALAND TEAM AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday the New Zealand team of Rugby footballers defeated a St. Helen's team by 3 goals 5 tries to 2 goals 2 tries. The home team scored 10 points before the interval to their opponents' nil, but they were playing with boisterous winds.

The Asiatic Problem.

POSITION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The members of the Vancouver Anti-Asiatic League are growing excited, owing to the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, in ordering the release of two Japanese, who were recently sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment under British Columbia's new Immigration Restriction Act. They threaten a huge parade of the streets and riots are feared.

Sir. Wilfrid Laurier is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia with regard to the validity of the new law. It is generally expected that the Court will declare the Act to be unconstitutional, but if it should do otherwise the Act will be disallowed on the ground that it conflicts with the Canadian-Japanese treaty.

Red Flag at Philadelphia.

ANARCHIST GIRL LEADS A PROCESSION.

An anarchist girl, named Voltairine Cleyre, invited 1,000 unemployed Italians, Russians, and negroes at Philadelphia to carry a red flag to the city hall and to submit their grievances to the Mayor.

The invitation was accepted, but the procession, with the girl at its head, led to fierce battles with the police. A score of shots were exchanged before the riot was quelled. Some of the rioters used knives.

British Politics.

SWEATED INDUSTRIES BILL,

In the House of Commons the Sweated Industries Bill was welcomed by all sections.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for the Home Office, accepted a proposal to send the Bill to a Select Committee after the second-reading stage. He intimated, however, that the Government was not committed to the principle of a compulsory minimum wage.

Several members eulogised the Australasian anti-sweating regulations.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought the Victorian system would stand the test of time, but so far it had not been tested. Some of the machinery of the Victorian Act was necessary to make a practical measure. It would be extremely hard to provide a workable remedy for sweating, but experimental legislation was justifiable owing to the wretchedness of the workers.

The Bill was read a second time, and was sent to the Select Committee on Home Work.

The American Fleet.

AUSTRALIA'S INVITATION.

The authorities at Washington are highly gratified at the invitation of Mr. Alfred Deakin to the American battleship fleet to visit Australia.

Mr. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary for the American Navy, and the heads of his department are grateful for the cordiality shown by the Commonwealth Prime Minister. The invitation is to receive serious consideration.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, "Times" correspondent at New York, states that the reply by Mr. Elihu Root American Secretary of State, to the Commonwealth's invitation is interesting, as it is the first responsible utterance confirming the rumour that the fleet is to undertake a world's tour.

WEDDING PREPARATIONS AT KOLHAPUR.

Arrival of Maharaja Scindia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 8.

Kolhapur had the honour to welcome illustrious guests in the person of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, who arrived by special this morning with his mother Maharani Saheb and sister to congratulate His Highness Chhatrapati Maharaj on the approaching wedding of Princess Aka Saheb Radhabai.

A grand reception was held at the station. A Guard-of-Honour from Kolhapur Infantry presented arms and the usual salutes were fired in honour of the guests. On arrival the Maharaja Scindia was welcomed by the Chhatrapati Maharaja and Colonel Ferris, Political Agent, and Sardars, Officers and Mankaris. The Dowager and the present Maharanis of Gwalior and other ladies were received by the Maharanis of Kolhapur. A grand procession, the biggest seen in Kolhapur, was formed. The chief guest, with the Princes of Kolhapur, was seated on an elephant, beautifully caparisoned. He was followed by carriages with postillions and four-in-hands accompanied by the brother, the sister and Maharani of His Highness Scindia, accompanied by the grand-mother, daughter and Maharani of the Chhatrapati Maharaj. The total number of carriages was about 800, besides horses, elephants and other paraphernalia.

The road to the new palace, the residence of the guest, was tastefully decorated with flags, buntings and triumphal arches and every one vied with the others in honouring the illustrious guests.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

The severest shock ever experienced by Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was the news last Saturday of the death by drowning of his son, Nawab Nadir Jung, a promising young man of about 26 years of age and an Assistant District Engineer attached to H. H. Nizam's P. W. D. The deceased and his brother-in-law, Nawab Mumtaz Yar-ud-Daula, went to Kamareddypett on a duck-shooting excursion. They boarded a punt accompanied by two servants and took to the tank, but before they got to the middle of it the boat struck against an unseen rock and capsized, each of the occupants receiving some injuries in the scramble that followed. Mumtaz Yar-ud-Daula and the two followers managed to get ashore—the former miraculously, as he was in an exhausted condition; but poor Nadir Jung, who is said to have hit his head by coming in contact with the boat, sank into the water and became entangled in the weeds, never to rise again. Later on, divers were employed and the body of the unfortunate young man was recovered and brought to Hyderabad by a special train. News of the sad accident was received by the aged father with heart-breaking pangs, and cast a gloom over all the occupants of "Rahut Munzil" at Saifabad. The funeral, which needless to say was numerously attended by the élite of the station and a host of sympathisers, took place on Sunday morning, when the remains were interred in the "thakya" or burial-ground at Khairatabad The accident becomes all the sadder as on the same day Nawab Nadir Jung was drowned he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., at headquarters.

***

I much regret to record another death. Lieutenant William Abraham, of the African Cavalry Guard, went out shooting last week and returned home with an attack of brain fever, which developed into heat apoplexy. On Saturday morning, 29th February, the symptoms became most critical and the patient died about noon The remains of the deceased officer were laid to rest on Sunday morning in the Chadderghat New Cemetery with full military honours. The late Lieutenant W. Abraham comes of a family well known in business in Southern India and leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss. They have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

***

There is some reason to believe that "Esperanto" is destined to find recognition even is so benighted city as is Hyderabad. Dr. Pollen, who has paid a visit, delivered a lecture at the Young Men's Improvement Society, in which he endeavoured to explain what the "linguistic compound" intended to do in the way of a universal language. Unfortunately the address was received with mixed sentiments. One of the audience rose up and said that "Esperanto" might do very well for Europe or America, but it is out of the question for India Another remarked, "after the affair," that our local aspirants to higher education will have scored admirably did they succeed in mastering the English language, which in itself is a gigantic perhaps an impossible task, "the idea of rushing into the Esperanto cult was simply ludicrous, if no ridiculous."

***

Last Tuesday evening a young man in the employ of Dr. Mullanah, who resides on the road leading to King Koti from the Residency, climbed a tamarind tree on the premises to pluck some fruit. In his anxiety to get as much as he could, he went to the top, but losing his hold of the branches he fell head foremost and died a few minutes later, death being due to concussion of the brain and hœmorrhage. After the usual "panchnama" held by the Police, the remains of the deceased were made over to his relatives for disposal in the usual manner.

***

During the middle of last year, Nawab Abd l Kadir Khan, who is a lineal descendant of the once famous family of Arcot imbued with the idea of establishing a Leper Asylum in Hyderabad in commemoration of the Nizam's 43rd birthday, formulated a scheme and calling together at a public meeting a large number of gentlemen whom he thought would be interested in it, urged all that he considered necessary for the philanthropic object in view. It was then that a committee was formed with the Nawab himself as its Secretary. It was understood that the Resident and the Minister had promised him their help; but like everything else on this portion of the map, as time wore on enthusiasm began to wane, and perhaps the matter would have been forgotten ere now, had not the Reverend Father Pagani, the Catholic Parish Priest of Chadderghaut, thrown himself heart and soul into the movement and endeavoured to enl

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Twelfth Extra Meeting.

FORFEIT WINS AGAIN.

The game dies hard in Bombay and quite a big and busy attendance on Saturday witnessed a good day's racing, seven events figuring and filling well with punters having a bit the better of the deal.

Opening with the first division of the Karjat Plate, a good thing was found in Basheer who, with Robinson up, looked the moral he was. The second was more open, Amood being favourite but lacking the necessary dash for the distance. That smart printer Happy Land made all his own running from the third favourite, Mountain King, and won well though anything over half a mile troubles him.

Meerjan, who dead-heated with Bay Middleton recently, was equally fancied with Vasco for the Khandalla Plate. His seven furlong performance suggested his staying the mile, and he did comfortably keeping Grey Falcon off.

In the other mile race, the Lanowli Plate, Dhafer justified the confidence of his supporters, Moscow, Dhamas and Sialkote were with him to the second enclosure where Forster asked the question and went away easily.

Ten went ut for the horse race, the Goodwood Plate of six furlongs with Manlock and St Patrick fancied. H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa has become an owner but the distance is too short for circuit. Ianthe, St Patrick and Manlock were fighting it out when Forfeit came and literally cantered past. This is his third win despite his promotion to 9st.

The Hunters' Flat had a field of thirteen and but a few looked anything like racing. Mr. Crawford's pair, Bluey and Haphazard were best fancied and he brought the former home a winner though had the second string had a stronger finisher up, the result would undoubtedly have been otherwise.

In the last, the Little Strangers' Selling Plate, three stood out, Veto, Ateyba and Hooded Falcon. It was a good race, the last getting there after a good dose of the whip.

Details:—

THE FIRST KARJAT PLATE—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs 13-3 and under which were maidens on 1st April, 1907, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since that date, 13 3 to carry 9st. W I Penalties—Winner: once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 12lbs—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Basheer 9st 1lb ....Robinson 1
Mr Wallace's Ragub 9st 1lb ....Kamad 2
Mr Mujee Jurzi's Silver Stream 8st 8lbs ....Heeroo 3
Mr Shamlan's Viceroy 8st 5lbs cd. 8st 6lbs ...J Taylor 4

Also ran:—Zari 9st 1lb, Adham 9st 1lb, Sir George 8st 2lbs, Little John 8st 2lb, Aden 8st 2lb, Pootas 7st 8lb, and Muzook 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Basheer, 4 to 1 Ragub and Zari, 8 to 1 Silver Stream, Viceroy and Murzook, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—A fair start in which Little John jumped out to soon fall back to Silver Stream who se led down to lead Basheer, Zari and Murzook. Before the bend Basheer led going easy and though Ragub came up won pulling up by a length and three quarters, half next.

Time.—1 min 8 1-5 secs.

SECOND KARJAT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs 13-3 and under which were maidens on 1st April, 1907, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since that date. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs, oftener, 12lbs—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A K Readymoney's Happy Land 8st 9lbs. J Killorn 1
Mr Wallace's Mountain King 8st 12lbs..........Kamad 2
Mr M Abi's Young Chand 8st 5lbs cd 8st 6lbs J Taylor 3
Mr Khalil Dootee's Amood 9st 4lbs.................A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Arab Prince 9st 1lb, Jalmood 8st 12lbs Sherwin 8st 1lbs, Talib 8st 8lbs, Japanese Flag 8st 2lbs, Hishan 7st 13lbs, Virtuous Bay 7st 13lbs. Ariff 7st 13lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Amood, 5 to 2 Happy Land, 3 to 1 Mountain King, 8 to 1 Arab Prince, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Japanese Flag was soon passed by Happy Land who led Mountain King and Virtuous Bay. Mountain King came at the leader down the straight, but the Grey went away to win by three lengths, one and a quarter next.

Time—1min 7 4-5secs.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr D Runoordas' Meerjan 7st 6lbs.... ....Manley 1
Aga S Shah's Grey Falcon 8st 9lbs.. ....Kamad 2
Mr T Tejpal's Antica 7st 13lbs.....................Heeroo 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 8st 11lbs.........J Taylor 4

Also ran:—Eed 9st 6lbs, Vasco 8st 10lbs, False Start 8st 5lbs, Madras 7st 9lbs, Company 7st 3lbs, Saleh 7st 3lbs, Caravan 7st 3 lbs, Young Salamie 7st (car 7st 1lb) Sugger 6st 9lbs (cd. 6st 12lbs) Patna 6st 7lb (cd. 6st, 11lbs), Wadi 6st 4lbs cd. 6st 9lbs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Grey Falcon, Meerjan, and Vasco, 5 to 1 Gold Mint, 6 to 1 Eed and False Start, 8 to 1 Company and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Madras gave trouble; then Saeed jumped out leading Wadi, Meerjan, Grey Falcon, Gold Mint and Eed in that order. At the three furlongs Meerjan came with a run into the lead. Grey Falcon and Gold Mint came at him but he stayed on to win fairly comfortably by three quarters, one and a half next and very close fourth.

Time—1min 51 2-5secs.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs which were maidens on 1st April, 1907—and which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since that date W. A. reduced 3lbs Penalties.—Winners: once 4lbs; twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr Hoosin Obayed's Dhafer 8st 11lbs..........Forster 1
Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow 8st 10lbs ....Heeroo 2
Mr J M Jeevanbhoy's Dhamas 9st 4lbs ......J Killorn 3
Mr S A Waheed's Sialkote (late Salaam) 8st 4lbs (carried 8st 5lbs).................................Oomerkhan 4

Also ran.—Recruit 9st 4lbs, Rashad 9st 1lb, Swalior 9st, Come Soon 8st 11lbs, Ejector 8st 11lbs, Idbas 8st 6lbs, Great Hope 8st 4lbs, Ajeel 6st 10lbs (carried 6st 11lbs, Clincher 6st 3lbs (carried 6st 11lbs.)

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dhafer, 5 to 2 Dhamas, 4 to 1 Rashad, 6 to 1 Ajeel, Moscow and Swalior, 8 to 1 Recruit, longer odds the others.

The Race:—Recruit soon gave way to Sialkote, Dhafer, Moscow and Dhamas. These four were running level past the stand when Dhafer went away with something in hand to win by two lengths, head next and fair fourth. Time—1min. 52 2/5secs.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Forfeit 9st ....Kamad 1
Mr M Gouldass' Ianthe 8st 12lbs ....A Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's St Patrick 8st 6lbs ....J Killorn 3
Mr A J DeSouza's Manlock 8st 4lbs ....Robinson 4

Also ran.—Circuit 8st 11lbs, Gun Metal 8st 8lbs, Faded Lily 8st 8lbs, Lady Lomond 8st, Winsome 7st 5lbs and Rosewater 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against St Patrick and Manlock, 4 to 1 Faded Lily, 5 to 1 Ianthe and Forfeit, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Winsome showed one but after half a furlong Faded Lily led St. Patrick, Ianthe and Gun Metal Faded Lily and Gun Metal fell away before the bend where Manlock came up to the other two. A great race ensued till Forfeit came outside at the half distance and passing them won easily by a length; next a neck and very close fourth.

Time—1min 14 2-5secs.

HUNTERS FLAT RACE.—(CLOSED) Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 53 or over, and which are the "bona fide" property of Members of the Bombay Hunt. Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr J Crawford's Bluey 12st.........................Owner 1
Mr J Crawford's Haphazard 12st carried 12st 4lbs. Captain Crosse 2
Lt Col Bull's Blarney 10st 4lbs.........Mr O Symons 3
Mr. Rommell's The State 12st carried 12st 4lbs Mr Griffin 4

Also ran:—Sloth II 12st 4lbs, Curlew 12st, Success 12st, Archie 12st, Roland 12st, carried 12st 4lbs; Firefly 12st, Larry 12st, Eclipse 12lbs, Goodluck 12st.

Betting.—7 to 2 against Bluey, 4 to 1 Sloth II and Haphazard, 5 to 1 Archie and Goodluck; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a good start Roland led Goodluck and The State till at the mile The State led and Haphazard followed him with Goodluck falling away a furlong later. At the five furlongs Success came up to take the lead followed by Sloth, Haphazard and Bluey with Blarney next. At the distance Bluey took the lead and staying out won by a length and a half, half next and the tail straggling out over two furlongs.

Time—3mins 15 2-5secs.

LITTLE STRANGER'S SELLING PLATE—Winner Rs 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs 500. For maiden Arabs 13-4 and under, landed since 1st July, 1907, 13.3 entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st W, L. 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Distance—5. furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Hooded Falcon (400) 7st 0lbs...Kamad 1
Mr A S Oomer's Veto (400) 7st 6lbs car 7st 9lbs, Heeroo 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Nanjee's Ateyba (400) 8st 4lbs Robinson 3
Mr M Besher's Haymaker (400) 7st 3lbs ... ...Abdoola 4

Also ran—Haliff (500) 8st 7lbs car 8st. 8lbs, Clarke (400) 8st 4lbs car 8st 6lbs., Lenzo (600) 7st 12lbs Trouble (600) 7st 12lbs, Zarzoor (400) 7st 9lbs.. Little Boy (400) 7st 9lbs, Gwalior. 600) 7st 9lbs Mijlad (500) 7st.

Betting—5 to 2 against Ateyba, and Veto, 7 to 2 Hooded Falcon, 6 to 1 Lenzo and Trouble and longer odds the rest.

The Race—Mijlad shewed out for a moment to be passed by Veto and Hooded Falcon and then by Ateyba At the bend Hooded Falcon came at the leader and in a great race with whips out the grey lasted better and won by a length and a quarter, three quarters next and poor fourth.

Time—1min 9 2-5secs. Winner bought in for Rs. 1,000.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Racing to-day was good, though the attendance was very scanty. The public had the better of the exchanges at first or second. The favourites got Home in most of the events. The heat was very great. Details:—

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Rose's Primrose, 9st 2lbs, ...Ames 1
Capt H N Holden's Thelma 7st 11lbs. ......Kala Khan 2
Mr. Bunting's Lady Vera, 9st 5lbs. ....Mr Evers 3

Also ran—Miss Beryl 6st 12lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Lady Vera, 2 to 1 against Primrose, 6 to 1 Thelma and Miss Beryl.

Totalisator paid Rs 30 to win, Rs 16 and Rs 41 for places.

Thelma and Primrose made the running into the straight. At the distance Primrose went to the front, and won by a lengths; 3 lengths between second and third.

Time—1min 19 1-2 secs.

BALACLAVA PLATE.

Mr W O B Hutchison's Dal al 11st, 7lbs......Mr. Evers 1
Mr H. Tremearne's Lily, 11st. 7lbs ....Owner 2
Mr W B Bletsoe's Jorrocks 11st, 7lbs ......Mr L vetus 3
Mr W S J Wilson's Swashbuckler 11st, 7lbs Mr Graves 4

Also ran—Forest King 11st 7lbs; Glencoe 11st 7lbs; Sheila, 11st 7lbs and Naliesin, 11st 7lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Dalgai; 6 to 4 against Lily; 8 to 1 Sheila and Naliesin; 12 to 1 Swashbukler; 15 to 1 Jorrocks and 30 to 1 the others.

Totalisator paid Rs. 19 to win; Rs. 131 Rs. 13 and Rs. 21 for place.

Dalgai and Swashbuckler cut out the running. Dalgai and Lily entered the straight together, and the former won in a canter by 3 lengths; same distance between second and third.

Time—2 mins 27 1-4secs.

SPRINTER'S CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr W H Walmsley's Jack Sheppard 9st 8lbs......Drew 1
Mr G B Paris' Tana 8st 9lbs...........................O'Neil 2
Mr M Ramdocanachi's Downland 7st 8lbs... ....Davis 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Diakkaway 9st 8lbs.............Fraser 4

Also ran.—Bundah 9st 12lbs; Mercedes 9st 9lbs; Mereworth 9st 4lbs; and Nirvana 7st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Tana, 5 to 2 Jack Sheppard, 3 to 1 Bundah, Diakkhaway, Mereworth, 6 to 1 Downland, 10 to 1 Mercedes and 12 to 1 Nirvana.

Totalisator paid Rs. 53. to win, Rs. 18, Rs, 17 and Rs. 26 for places.

Diakkaway Jack Sheppard and Tana was the order into the straight. Tana came up to second place at the distance, but could not catch Jack Sheppard, who won by 2 1-2 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time—1 min 17 1-4 secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—Divided Handicap.

Mr J C Galstaun's Windy 9st 2lbs .... Fraser 1
Messrs Paris and Mashall's Morette 8st 13lbs......O'Neill 2
Mr Torrington's Pended 10st 5lbs.....................Drew 3
Mr J Rowan's Sir Roland 7st 12lbs.................Ames 4

Also ran:—Blitzen 10st 3lbs; Dunsinane 10st 1lb; Pure Gold 10st 1lb; Carnival 10st 7lbs; Lipscomb 9st 11lbs; Fog 9st 9lbs; Elijin 9st 5lbs; and Colina 8st 1lb.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Morette, 3 to 1 Elijin, 4 to 1 Windy, Lipscombe and Sir Roland; 6 to 1 Pure Gold, Fox and Colina and 12 to 1 the others.

Totalisator paid Rs. 49 to win; Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs 38 for places.

Windy led all the way; Morette endeavoured to get on level terms in the run home; but had not enough left Windy won by two lengths; 11 lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min 29 secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

Mr J C Galstaun's Runaway Girl 8st 12lbs .....Fraser 1
Mr R D Coggan's Pallas 8st 9lbs ....O'Neill 2
Mr J Rowan's Sir Ulric 9st 12lbs....................Ames 3
Mr R A C Pugh's Ocean Bride 9st 5lbs.............Drew 4

Also ran.—Springlock 9st 12lbs; Seamander 9st 11lbs; Creel 9st 11lbs; Bouquet 9st 10lbs; Black Wolf 9st 5lbs Morsel 9st 2lbs; Galley Slave 9st 2lbs and Lasso 8st 9lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Runaway Girl, 6 to 1 Sir Ulric, Pallas and Ocean Bride. 8 to 1 Morsel, 10 to 1 Seamander and Black Wolf and 12 to 1 the others.

Totalisator paid Rs. 33 to win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 41 for places.

Morsel and Ocean Bride made the running to the straight. From the distance Runaway Girl came away with Pallas, the former winning comfortably by 3 lengths. 1 length between second and third.

Time—1 min 31 1/4 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP—Distance 6 miles.

Mr Williams' Raffles 7st 13lbs ....Ames 1
Mr A Gamble's Lady Bentworth 10st 2lbs...Mr Evers 2
Capt H N Holden's Jasper 10st 12lbs..............Owner 3
Capt H L Fraser's Idle 10st 8lbs ....Owner 4

Also ran:—Tehee 11st 11lbs; Yuglebar 11st 5lbs; St Rule 10st 12lbs; Moachin 10st 12lbs; Query 9st 12lbs; (Drew); Wake Up 9st 11lbs and Danger 9st 3lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Query, 5 to 2 Lady Bentworth; 4 to 1 Raffles, Jasper and Danger; 6 to 1 Wake Up; 8 to 1, Yuglebar, St Rule and Idle and 10 to 1 the others.

Totalisator paid Rs 73 to win, Rs 21, Rs 18 and Rs 20 for places.

Raffles jumped away and secured a lead, which he never lost, although close pressed in the run home by Lady Bentworth. Won by a short head; 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1 min 20 secs.

LONG DISTANCE CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr C R Pittingham's the Cingalee 8st 2lbs ......Fraser 1
Mr A N Dass' Clynder 6st 8lbs ....Davis 2
Mr Charles' Steinhager 10st 10lbs ....Drew 3
Mr E J Marshall's Kipling 10st 2lbs ....Mr Evers 4

Also ran.—Silphoe 7st 4lbs; Betrayer 6st.

Betting:—Evens Kipling; 6 to 4 Cingalee; 4 to 1 Silphoe; 6 to 1 Steinbager and Betrayer, and 12 to 1 Clynder.

Totalisator paid Rs 29 to win; Rs 14, Rs 21 and Rs 17 for places.

Cingalee, Silphoe and Clynder went away in the order named and kept these places to the straight. Cingalee was challenged from the distance by Clynder, but won by a neck after a good finish. 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time—2 mins 38½ secs.

BILLIARDS.

The Amateur Championship.

The first game in connection with the Amateur Billiard Championship at Pyrke's Saloon came off on Friday night when Messrs. Hallam and Pyrke met. It was generally expected the former would win, but a most exciting finish was seen. Hallam at first took a lead which he made a hundred on completing his third hundred. Helped by a fine 53, Pyrke caught him but he went away again. As the end approached, Pyrke played consistently and gradually drew up till the game stood 497-493; Hallam missed a difficult screw in off white and Pyrke bringing off a fine cannon ran out. His best were 53, 40. 24 and 20 twice, Hallam's 40, 36, 35, 29, 27, 24 and 22 twice. Score:—

Mr. Pyrke 500
Mr. Hallam 497

Messrs. Meyer and Hargreaves meet to-night.

R. B. Y. C. REGATTA.

Sixth and Seventh Days.

Friday was the day annually set apart for the amusement of the populace and a long programme of a varied nature was carried through.

The first event was a race for the small yachts, sailed by their tindals and manned entirely by native crews. The start was time in hand from alongside the schooner, thus avoiding the perils of a flying start. After much exertion on the part of the Hon. Secretary the boats were arranged alongside and despatched one by one on their course. There was a fine breeze and the race was quite a good one. Jean was an easy first with Coralie second. Curlew was disqualified as her own tindal did not sail her and she also fouled another boat.

The entries for the rowing races were reduced in numbers as the Highflyer was unfortunately preparing for sea, but the Flagship rose nobly to the occasion. There was a cutter race for native crews on the programme but there were no entries, but the Hyacinth supplied two smart crews for that for European crews and they put up a pretty race.

The All Comers race attracted great interest, the Pinnace especially being most majestic with her huge lead of men. The Galley pulling eight oars was looked on as a likely winner but to the general surprise she was out of it altogether. The Mess Kit race in which the boats were propelled by means of dinner plates was most amusing, and it was really surprising to see the pace at which the boats could be made to travel. One crew nobly added to the general happiness by getting themselves up in the fanciest of fancy dress, though we should be puzzled to put a name to the dresses worn.

There was a good entry for the Jolly Boat race, the start of which was most amusing and exciting There were also races for tonies and for yachts' dinghies. The final event was a race for dinghies with owners up. This was won by Mr. Morrison in Trixie's dinghy. The first prize was a solid silver rupee. Mr. Macbeth, rowing with a vigour which put many of the junior yachtsmen to shame, took the second prize of eight annas while the Hon. Secretary showed he was not yet exhausted by his labours, by winning the third prize of four whole annas. Everything must come to an end, even the Bombay Regatta, and Saturday was an excellent wind up There was only a fair breeze at starting time but it soon hardened and finally settled down to a fine lashing breeze giving all hands plenty to do and freshening everyone up.

The first race was the third and last for the Challenge Cup. Everyone was delighted to see the familiar figure of our Commodore at the helm of Turquoise, and he showed us that though he has been conspicuous mostly for his absence of late, his hand has not lost its cunning and he gave Sapphire a fin race for her money. Sapphire soon took the lead on the run while Turquoise kept close to Melody. Turquoise got to work very quickly after rounding South Karanja and soon ran away from Melody. Sapphire had to do her very best to keep, her lead but she did it and had four minutes in hand after the long reach from Sunk Rock to North Karanja. On the beat in Turquoise actually did the best of the three and was less than two and a half minutes behind Sapphire when the Committee vessel was reached. Melody was being sailed for all she was worth but there was too much wind for her and she was ten minutes behind the leader. There was little doubt now as to the issue of the race, but Turquoise was out for a race and meant having it and she hustled Sapphire all round the course, being only three minutes and a few odd seconds behind her at the line. Sapphire thus wins the Challenge Cup for the year, we believe for the fourth time.

We were sorry to miss Sayanora again from B Class, but in any case it would hardly have been her day. Five started all in a heap Erin took the lead on the run down and was first round South Karanja with Peewit next. There was a fine wholesail breeze and a nice little jump of a sea, and Peewit at once began to treat spectators to one of her well known performances, for long periods nothing but her bottom being visible from the windward side. She struggled on to Sunk Rock rounding long after C Class and then wisely gave up. Trixie went away after Erin, but could not catch her while Pixie seemed to be quite out of control and dropped hopelessly to the rear. Erin kept her lead right away to the end sailing very well indeed and making no mistakes but had to be content in the end with second prize, failing to save her time by fifteen seconds only.

Coralie was missing from C Class but the other eight were all ready for the fray. Tomtit was too soon and had to get back while the rest were pretty well together except for Lapwing, late for once in a way.

Running down, Curlew and Wagtail took the lead and were first and second at the buoy. Tomtit had pulled up into line and was third with Meg fourth. The others were all close up, Maud having done the worst on the run. The little boats soon began to kick up their heels after rounding and the spray flew freely over boats and crews impartially. Tomtit at once began to work away with Meg in pursuit. Wagtail although reefed down was soon in difficulties and her skipper had a lively time. Lapwing and Maud worked more up harbour and the former was going in much better form than she has been showing lately. Tomtit and Meg were bothered by a native boat near Sunk Rock which let Lapwing up on them and she very nearly beat Meg at the turn. Maud also had the same kind of trouble and lost ground through having to bear away. Jean did wonderfully well on the beat, sailing as close and as fast as the rest The strong breeze sent all along at a tremendous pace on the reach to North Karanja and Lapwing got past Meg and closed a little on Tomtit. The three leaders were separated from the rest by quite a long interval at the buoy. Pixie was dreadfully in the way at the turn. Lapwing getting under her lee went about to clear, but Pixie followed and firmly blanketed the smaller boat again. Lapwing in desperation took another tack up harbour to get quite clear, and overstood a bit. Tomtit stood farther up harbour than any of the others and overdid it by a good deal. Meg fairly woke up on this beat and showed Tomtit a clean pair of heels, being nearly two minutes ahead at the finish. Valkyrie, Curlew and Jean had a good race on their own, Jean giving an unexpected exhibition of her windward powers and finally coming in winner by half a minute from Lapwing, Meg being third.

The absence of the Highflyer's made a sad gap in the ranks of the ships' boats, but the Hyacinth did her best and put in six boats, making a total of eight with the two from Butcher Island. The S. M. Galley was in difficulties soon after the start and gave up while the crew of the S. M. Cutter could not get on terms at all with their boat when they brought her to the wind, and the two pinnaces soon worked out a long lead on the windward work sticking close together and leaving the rest at a great pace They were close together at the Sunk Rock and ran down to the Mark Buoy neck and neck It was a long hard thrash home from the Mark Buoy, the northerly wind having made it a dead lee mark. It was a good test of skill in sailing and the way the two boats kept together was most surprising. After a prolonged tussle they arrived at the Committee vessel in line abreast but the second pinnace had the weather berth and most cleverly took full advantage of it, stalling off a desperate attempt of her rival to get under her stern and finally leaving her in irons almost on the winning line. Truly a most successful finish to a good race and an appropriate wind up to the Regatta.

Next week the Cup presented by the Officers, Warrant Officers, N. C. Os. and men of the Royal Engineers in Bombay will be raced for by A. B. and C. Classes combined, and we hope there will be a full entry.

The following Races sailed on Saturday:—

THIRD CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sailed at 3 p m

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire..	2 50	R B H Hopkins & Capt Mutter, R E	3	6 17 18	2 14 28
Turquoise..	Scr	F J Preston	3	6 20 21	2 20 21
Melody ..	8 35	J B K Macbeth ..	3	6 36 33	2 28 0

Course No. 7+3=17·2 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Turquoise Wind N N W. Strength Fresh—Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher, and J N Parker.....	3 15	5 33 27	2 18 27
Manikin ..	2 39	Officers, R A.....	3 15	5 35 49	2 18 10
Sayonara..	2 39	Mr A Erickson and Mr A L Whitell	3 15	Did not start	
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 15	5 36 27	2 21 27
Peewit....	3 33	F V Evans and D Fraser	3 15	Gave up	
Pixie	1 46	J R Aspinwall and B Y Watson ..	3 15	5 47 40	2 30 54

Course No. 4+3= 17·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Manikin and 2nd Prize won by Erin Wind N N W Strength Fresh

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	6 11	Capt R S J Gillespie R E..	3 20	5 49 32	2 23 21
Maud	Scr	Officers R E		5 51 40	2 31 40
Coralie....	8 50	Major Mead	3 20	Did not start	
Jean......	15 1	O N Moberley	3 20	5 57 51	2 22 50
Tomtit....	2 39	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 20	5 48 55	2 26 16
Meg	2 39	Lieut A C Trench R E	3 20	5 47 8	2 24 29
Valkyrie..	10 36	H E Johnson and R Walker	3 20	5 58 42	2 28 6
Curlew....	5 18	C A Wordsworth..	3 20	5 56 48	2 31 30
Wagtail ..	5 18	R Carruthers ...	3 20	6 25 30	3 0 12

Course No. 7 = 10·6 miles 1st Prize won by Jean 2nd Prize won by Lapwing and 3rd Prize won by Meg.

SHIPS BOAT RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth	3 30	6 44 32	3 14 32
Pinnace II	Scr	H M S Hyacinth...	3 30	6 44 4	3 14 4
34' Cutter	11 54	HMS Hyacinth	3 30	7 9 45	3 27 51
3?' Cutter I	23 48	HMS Hyacinth	3 30	Not timed	
30' Cutter II	23 48	H M S Hyacinth	3 30	do	
30' Gig ..	20 24	HMS Hyacinth	3 30	do	
26' Cutter	11 54	S M Defences	3 30	Not timed	
32' Galley	15 18	do	3 30	do	
32' Galley..	15 18	HMS Hyacinth	3 30	7 7 25	2 32 9

Course No 38—10 16 miles—1st Prize won by II Pinnace Hyacinth, 2nd Prize won by I Pinnace Hyacinth and Prize won by 31' Cutter Hyacinth—Wind N N W Strength Fresh

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet yesterday morning of the Bombay Foxhounds was at Parla, and a field of sixty to seventy people assembled there at daybreak. Some new ugly bungalows, which have recently been erected in the very field where for years we have been accustomed to meet, have not by any means added to the beauty of the spot. They have made the situation for a meet of a large number of the followers of the chase somewhat cramped, and it was rather a crush going along the narrow lane from the meet to the covert side. On reaching the woods on the outskirts of the village the Pack at once told us that a jackal had been in the vicinity during the previous night. This covert is almost a certain place to find a jackal, as these nocturnal animals come down to the village during the dark hours of the night in search of food. The fine specimen found there yesterday morning was a grand sample of his breed, as the excellent hunt we enjoyed was one of the best of this exceptionally good season. Leaving the covert, hounds ran across a pleasant stretch of ricefields, many of the banks surrounding which have lately been built up higher in preparation for next monsoon. They accordingly made first class jumps for our horses. Skirting the covert, which is usually the first to be drawn when the meet is at the Cross Roads, we continue across the far end of the melon ground, which is not at all bad going, and gallop up the Bomanwadi Hill. Continuing through the plantations between the villages of Chuckla and Bomanwadi, we gallop through a dried up tank and straight across the valley named after the latter village as hard as our horses can carry us. Keeping in the same direction we come to some excellent firmly turfed grass-fields, bounded on either side by stout cactus hedges, and eventually cross the Tulsi Main Water Pipe at no great distance from the brushwood, where the second jackal was found on Thursday morning. Keeping a similar line to the hunt as on that day it seemed as if the fugitive was making for the Backwater close to the old stone bridge almost at the far end of the Andheri Road, but some distance before reaching it he turns sharp to the left, and takes us straight across this road. Some more paddy fields have then to be crossed, and we reach the famous stone wall, which was always a noted obstacle in Mr. Jack Symons' sporting Point to Point course. On our way to this wall we pass over the big bank upon which was situated a flag at the Jackal Club races three years ago, and owing to the very deep drop on one side of it, an ignorant reporter who knew nothing about cross country riding, described the position of the flag as very "dangerous and ill chosen." However, that memorable day is ancient history now. Jumping over the above mentioned wall we keep a little to the left and enjoy a rare gallop along a splendid line of ricefields at first rate speed to the foot of Jack Symons' Hill. Working round to the right of this hill the jackal's point appeared to be the Marole Hills, but taking a sharp right-handed turn we cross one of the upper reaches of the Backwater. Some people were lucky enough to find a fordable spot without much difficulty, but many others were not so fortunate. The odour thrown off from the water in this district was by no means a pleasant one, and the marshy land, on either side was not as good going as might be wished. However, pushing forward in the direction of Powai Lake we arrive quite close to the Aloe Factory in this neighbourhood. A nasty barbed wire fence gives most people a considerable amount of difficulty, as a bad accident must have inevitably occurred had anybody attempted to jump it. Hounds turn fortunately to the left and carry the line along the valley and then cross and recross the Tulsi Pipe, on either side of which in this district run deep and wide nullahs, which require to be crossed with a good deal of care. Hounds then swing up a long hill, on the summit of which are the Vehar Sand Filters. Scrambling down the long stony hill on the far side we continue through some rather thick jungle, through the middle of which, however, a handy cart track came to our assistance. Galloping along this by-path with the jungle on either side of us, hounds eventually bowl the jackal over. The gallop had lasted for a full thirty-five minutes and it is wonderful what a deal of ground one can cover in this space of time when hounds are really running. The brush was given to Mrs. Beatty, and very deservedly so, as with one of the whips this lady was the first of the whole of the large field to be actually in at the death. The run had been more than enough for both horses and hounds, and it was consequently not considered advisable to draw for another jackal, especially as the sun has now obtained much greater strength by eight o'clock in the morning than was the case, say, a month or six weeks ago.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday morning at the White House. Those people who come out by the early train from Bombay to Santa Cruz are earnestly requested to come to the Meet with all possible despatch.

JACKAL.

BENGAL LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

This afternoon in the finals of the Bengal Lawn-Tennis Championship Singles, Atkinson defeated Laing, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2. The match was not a very interesting one, Laing, who was not in form, being out-played from the start. In the Doubles Semi-finals, Hutchinson, and Kalberer defeated Hext and Cobbold, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, after an interesting match. The finals will be played to-morrow, when Hutchinson and Kalberer meet Atkinson and Deane; the latter are expected to win rather easily.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

In the finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Double Championship, Atkinson and Deane beat Hutchinson and Kalberer, 7—5, 6—1 and 6—4. The losers put up a better fight than was expected, Kalberer playing a remarkably fine game.

THE SOUTH INDIAN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Messrs. Allan and Graham beat Leggete and Wilkinson yesterday in the Finals of the Championship Doubles Kirwan beat Sargent in the finals of Class B Singles. Mrs. Grant and Miss Frier beat Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Peddie in the Ladies Doubles. The remaining finals will be played off to-day, after which Lady Lawley will present the Cups to the winners.

In the finals of the South Indian, Athletic Association Football Tournament at Madras, on Friday last the Dorsets, from Wellington, beat the Leicesters, from Belgaum, by 3 goals to nil. Colonel Rumbly, Vice-President of the Association, presented the Cup to the winners.

THE RAJKOTE WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, MARCH 6.

Everyone is looking forward with keen anticipation to the "Week" which virtually begins next Saturday, 7th. If the weather keeps as it is now, which is really quite pleasantly cool, the various people who are taking part in the tournaments will have much to be thankful for.

There is a very full programme, the length and variety of which ought to tempt many visitors. The Races occupy a large proportion of the time There are also tennis, badminton and polo tournaments, a shooting competition for ladies, several At Homes, a dance and finally a Smoking Concert I hear that a great many friends have not been able to accept the pressing invitations of the Rajkot residents, owing to heavy work in the districts, and that many of the Bombay people who have been fortunate enough to get a few days leave, have in most instances to return on Thursday—a cause of great regret to hospitable Rajkote.

The Bhavnagar and Jamnagar polo teams are already installed in their several camps, and have already had one or two practice games. From what I saw, I should say they were a fairly fast set and should give their opponents some trouble. Still it was a little hard to judge, for the dust acted as a very effective cloak to anything like definite criticism, the ball being often entirely invisible, while after a quick run and a swift turn the horses and their riders looked like phantoms through the dust fog.

As far as racing is concerned the entries for this year are said to be above the average. The young Chief of Manavadar has entered three horses, amongst them "Calcutta" who did so well in Poona last year and is causing great anxiety in the minds of the Rajkote racing men,—which anxiety is increased by the advent of Mr. O'Hara from Karachi with several good horses.

A MILITARY SENSATION IN CALCUTTA.

Motor-car Fired at by a Sentry.

OCCUPANT WOUNDED.

Considerable sensation has been created by a report that a motor car had been fired upon by a sentry at Fort William and that one of the occupants had been wounded. An "Empire" reporter gives the following account of the occurrence:—

Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Stiff, both of whom are engaged by well known Calcutta firms, were in a small motor car last Sunday evening and drove from Government Place to the Fort, entering by the Plassey Gate. The sentry challenged them and heard no reply. About tens or fifteen minutes afterwards the car came back again, and when passing out of the same gate was again challenged, and the sentry did not catch any reply, so he fired. Then the car pulled up and it was found that Mr Flanagan had been shot by the Highlander. The sentry and the motorists went to the guard room, when the latter laid a complaint, stating that they did reply to the challenge. The matter was reported by the corporal of the guard to the officer and was ultimately referred to Colonel Staunton. The sentry denied getting any reply from the men in the motor and stated that he fired low with the intention of finding the wheel, causing a puncture and so bringing the car to a halt.

It was the general impression in the Fort that the Highlander, a young Private named Younger, had not exceeded his duties. The accident occurred at between 11-30 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. From what can be gathered it appears that so far as his own officers are concerned Younger was exculpated from all blame, but that Brigadier-General Baker, who is in command of the Fort, ordered the fullest possible inquiry, and Younger is still confined to barracks. The matter has also been taken up by the police so far as the outside inquiries go.

The two motorists state that they were going to make a call at the Seargeants' mess When they entered the Fort and were crossing the bridge, before they got to the gateway they believed they saw a sentry standing with a gun. Anyhow they were challenged and replied, though they admit that the noise of the car may have prevented their answer being heard. They turned to the right when they passed through the gate and some distance inside they asked a soldier for direction to the mess. When they got there the mess was closed, so they returned to the Plassey Gate. They had only been absent about ten minutes, and when they reached the gate the car was on the bottom speed. They heard the challenge and again shouted the necessary reply, but they were only just past the sentry when the report of his gun rang out. The pellets passed between the two men, some striking the back of the car, and others striking the splash board in front of the car. A couple of pellets hit Mr. Flanagan on the knuckles of the left hand, and others ripped up the left sleeve of his coat, carrying away a bit of cloth. The car was stopped at once and the motorists, who were upset naturally by the behaviour of the sentry, went off to the guard room with the soldier.

Inquiries instituted by a "Statesman" reporter on Thursday showed that the above account was correct in its main particulars. He called upon the gentlemen who were fired upon, and their statement is that they replied to the challenge of the sentry both on entering and on driving out of the gate but the car is an exceptionally noisy one and they believe it possible that he may not have heard them. On the second occasion, that is to say just before they were fired upon, each one of them supposed that the other might not reply and the result was that both cried "Friend" simultaneously, and the next minute there was an explosion and one of them was wounded on the back of the hands. What a very narrow escape the other who was not wounded had was apparent when the coat he was wearing that night was displayed. The breeze had apparently blown it open and the shot passed through the right side, just below the arm. Had the direction been half an inch more to the right, his right lung must have been shattered. The shot passed through the back of the car and through the upholstering before reaching them, and this no doubt accounts for the wound on Mr. Flanagan's hand being so slight as it is.

They are most emphatic in their denial that the sentry called out to them more than once before firing, and they assert that both of them replied immediately.

Our representative spent a considerable time in the Fort, where the unanimous opinions of officers and men is that Younger did no more than his duty. Younger's story, which is generally believed, is that the motor car flew through the gate, his challenge being totally disregarded, and when it returned it was going again at a good speed, and not only was no answer returned but the high speed was maintained. His attempt to stop them proving futile he fired. Then the car was brought to a standstill and he took the motorists and the car to the guard room, and not they him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 9.

436 DRILLS.

No 2 Company—

Tuesday 9th instant and Thursday 11th instant at 9 p m. Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

437 E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p m on Wednesday 11th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

438 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Wednesday next the 11th instant at 7 p m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 9.

94 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 14th instant.

To-day Monday the 9th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on company parade ground at 3-50 p m

II Bugle Practice near Skating Rink at 8-30 p m

Tuesday the 10th—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m

Wednesday the 11th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m

Thursday the 12th—"I", "K" and "M" Cos parade on the Maidan at 4 p m

95 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 15th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m

96 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 13th instant.

97 Corps Rifle Meeting The following Matches will be fired at Ghat Kopar Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 50 a m daily

Tuesday the 10th instant—Match No 18, the Highland Challenge Cup.

Teams of 8 from any one company.

Falling plates at 500 yards.

Wednesday the 11th instant—The Blaney Challenge Cup.

Thursday the 12th instant—Marching Competition for Cadets

Friday the 13th instant—The Nicholson Challenge Cup.

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MADRAS LIQUOR SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Government have applied, from the current official year, an excise system to our Presidency which is known as the Madras Liquor System. This system is not made applicable to the Town and Island of Bombay. The system so called is to assign contracts to those who can supply liquor at a fixed lowest price to licensed vendors or a certain period. This system was first introduced in Madras in 1901. The following is an extract from letter No. 55 from the Indian Government to the Secretary of State, dated 19th February 1889, and is quoted in the excise Dispatch of whole In in Blue Book No. 29 of 1890 dated Calcutta, 4th February 1890, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State:—

"Para 17. In Madras, the Local Government may fairly claim to have successfully solved the problem of controlling the consumption of country spirits. The system now in force was introduced at the recommendation of a Committee; the rights of manufacture and of retail sale have been separated; the areas, the right of retail sale in which is sold by auction, have been reduced with the object of eventually "excluding the middleman" and settling each shop separately; and a system has been introduced, under which the retail vendor may purchase his supply of spirits from any distillery, instead of one under which each shop was affiliated to a particular distillery. This system was adopted from 1st October 1884, and statistics comparing the consumption of, and revenue from country spirits in the districts in which it was then introduced are given in the margin. Your Lordship will observe that, with practically no increase of consumption, there has been a very great increase in revenue."

	Consumption in gallons reduced to 3 under proof	Revenue.
1883 84 ..	12,04,241 ...	28,00,770
1884-85 ..	11,85,678 ...	•
1885-86 ..	10 14,566 ...	34,75,362.
1886-87 ..	10,84,474 ...	38,02,136.
1887 88 ..	12,70,146 ...	41,53,197.

Omitted as the year was one of transition from one system to another,

The Dispatch further adds: "The system described above is now in force in the greater part of the Presidency and even in those localities where out-stills are permitted, an attempt being made to levy by means of tree tax, a quantitative tax on weak toddy spirit produced, the aim of the Government being to extend it to the whole Presidency."

The above is a system fair and beneficial in its application, identical to the one now in force in the city of Bombay. It precisely fulfils the end in view always insisted upon by Government, viz: increased revenue, without increase of consumption. In Bombay districts the system which was in vogue upon this date was a very different one. It was a system of monopolization under which the right of retail sale and manufacture of liquor was vested in one and the same individual. This system gives rise to various abuses and to corruption of Government officials. It has been the result of an immense loss in revenue, as shown in my memorial to Government of December last.

But the system now known as the Madras System is very different from what was in force in that Presidency about the year 1890 as quoted in the Dispatch above referred to. This fair system of free competition has been recently supplanted in Madras by a system of monopolization, and it is this perverted system which is now introduced into the Bombay Presidency and is known here as the Madras System. Under it the right of distilling and retail sale are separated, but the manufacture of liquor is vested in one contractor for each district. In other words the retail seller is not free to purchase liquor from any distillery he likes, He must purchase it from the distiller to whom the contract is allotted. The contract is open to competition amongst distillers and is allotted to the contractor who quotes the lowest price of sale to the retail dealers. As suggested by the Excise Committee the Bombay Government has already tried this system as an experiment in the districts of Belgaum, Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar. The contract was given in these districts for two years ending on the 31st March 1907, with the condition that "the Contractor undertook in each case (except Nagar which was supplied from the Mundhwa distillery at Poona) to manufacture spirit with his own plant in the Government distillery premises at the headquarters of the district" The italics are mine.

The subjoined table from the Abkari Report of 1905-06, para XI. shows the various charges on country spirit paid by retail vendors. the fixed maximum prices, and the difference between the two items per gallon of 25° U. P. Charges not definitely ascertainable, such as cost of transport, servants' wages, interest on capital involved, lighting and the like, are not included."

Districts.	Amount of yearly license fees. (1905-06.)	Gallons 25° U. P. sold in 1905-06.	Incidence of license fee per gallon.	Cost of liquor at distillery per gallon.	Still-head duty per gallon.	Total cost per gallon	Maximum selling price per gallon.	Excess of Column 7 over column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	69,766	70,488	0 15 10	0 9 6	3 14 0	5 7 4	5 4 0	0 3 4
Satara.........	30,880	34,375	0 14 3	0 8 6	3 10 0	5 0 9	5 0 0	0 0 9
Poona.........	1,44,405	1,62,217	0 14 3	0 8 0	3 15 8	5 5 11	5 4 0	0 1 11
Ahmednagar ..	42,201	35,789	1 4 3	0 10 0	3 10 0	5 8 3	5 0 0	0 8 3

It will be observed that in each district the incidence of the main charges per gallon of 25° U. P. was greater than the maximum selling price.

Similar loss was suffered by the contractors in the second year as stated in the Abkari Report, 1906-07, viz:—As. 5. Ps 8,—8 pies,—7 pies, and As. 7 Ps. 2 per gallon in each district respectively besides shop and other expenses.

If it is true that this loss was not recovered by the contractors by means of adulteration and other malpractices in the sale of liquor, why put in a new condition in the contract for the year 1908 09 which would practically mean a renewal of the license to the old contractors, deter, as it would, all new aspirants from competing for the tender? The condition as advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" in November last requires that the Contracter will take over the plant in the distilleries at a price "to be fixed by the Collector of the district, and that if the license is not renewed, the licensee shall, if so required by the Collector, make over the said plant on the expiration of the license to the next licensee that at a valuation to be fixed by the Collector" and the licensee shall if not so required have the option to be exercised not later than 3 months before the expiration of the license, to make over the said plant on the expiration of the licence to the Collector at a valuation to be fixed by the Collector, but the licensee shall not have such option in case the said plant is "insuitable or unservicable in the opinion of the Collector."

For example, the present approximate value of plant is estimated for the year at Rs. 1,65,018 for Surat, Rs. 10,622 for Ahwa, and Rs. 1,01,385 for Poona distillery.

How this condition is inducive to favouritism and jobbery, I will show in a subsequent letter. Yours etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

March 5th.

OUDH GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS.

Laying of Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

The inauguration ceremony of the Oudh Ginning and Pressing Mills Company Limited. which is a striking instance of the increased interest being taken in Commercial Industrial Affairs in these provinces, occurred at Hardoi, when Mr. Turner, the Deputy Commissioner, laid the foundation stone of the building in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Europeans. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan of Shahabad, is one of the leading spirit in the enterprise, which, it is hoped, will prove the forerunner of many other Factories in the District.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

UNCALLED STOCK NOTES.

The "Pioneer".—The announcement the Government intends to call in the small remainder of Stock Notes still outstanding recalls to mind an almost forgotten attempt to remedy one of the grievances of India, For the last quarter of a century and more it has been a favourite complaint with Indian patriots that the resources of the country are drained even by its railways and public works through by the sums sent away to pay the interest on the capital advanced from England. The obvious remedy for this state of affairs, namely, to acquire the stock themselves is one that they have shown no disposition to adopt. To facilitate proceedings for the small Indian investor and induce him to put his money into Government paper Lord Cromer (then Major Baring) in 1882 introduced the Stock Notes. They were of four denominations, viz.. 12½, 25, 50 and 100 rupees, carried interest at 4 per cent, payable annually, and were purchaseable from Government at par. The one restriction to differentiate them from Government paper was that they were not enfaceable to Europe, the whole object, of course, being to increase the proportion of the public debt held in India. Everything was there to make the experiment a hopeful one but the disposition of the Native investor who had stolidly aloof, and after waiting for six or seven years in the hope of his coming in, Government gave up the attempt and announced that the issue of Stock Notes would cease and that those in circulation might be exchanged for Promissory Notes or redeemed in cash forthwith. In response to this notice some fourteen lakhs out of a total of about sixteen lakhs issued were promptly tendered at the Treasuries and the amount represented by the Stock Notes still in existence, which are now to be called in, must be a mere trifle. Possibly the experiment of the Stock Notes might have eventually met with a better response if it had not been for another measure for the encouragement of thrift was tried contemporaneously and did turn out a great success. This was the transfer of the Government Savings Bank business from the Treasuries to the Post Office. The change immediately commanded itself to the public. The Savings Banks deposits, which till then had been comparatively insignificant at once began to grow, and have gone on growing annually till they now reach the respectable total of 550 lakhs of rupees.

EXCISE IN TRAVANCORE.

"The Western Star" (Trivandrum).—Our Excise Department from a simple Department of the State has taken a foremost place, just as the Salt and Abkari Department in the Madras Presidency came suddenly into public view with the appointment of Mr. Henry Bliss, I.C.S., who brought it into the forefront of the British Revenue Departments. The Travancore Excise Department is no longer an insignificant branch of the State. It follows, therefore, that the head of the present Excise Department must be a picked man. There are two local officers mentioned in this connection as likely successors, Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Assistant Superintendent and Magistrate, Peermade and Mr. N. Raman Pillai, once Assistant Excise Commissioner Nagercoil. Whether Mr. Rajagopalachari is going to make a selection from this material at hand is best known to himself, as he cannot be a stranger to their particular and respective qualifications and fitness for the post or otherwise. We, consequently, leave this matter in his more capable hands. But we would refer to the kind of selection that the Dewan made in Cochin when he was in charge of that State. Mr. Rajagopalachari thought it expedient, in the best interest of the Cochin Government, to call in an outsider in the person of Mr. Brown, who has not belied the forecast of the then Dewan of Cochin, for the Cochin Excise Department has been put into good working order and equipped with a technical efficiency under this appointment of Mr Rajagopalachari. Seniority and right of succession must give way in selecting the head of an important department. Remarkable talents and considerable energy, honesty of purpose or popularity only are all of little avail where a technical knowledge is indispensably wanted as the requirement of a department in which efficiency, economy and increase of revenue must go hand in hand from the very commencement of the selection. A tried officer of the British service is always available, to whom the post of Excise Commissioner will be a welcome appointment to utilize his special accumulated knowledge from a subordinate appointment in the British service, where his abilities may have lain dormant for want of scope. The British service will readily lend the services of such, especially when the Government of Madras are seeking ways and means to further the financial prosperity of the Travancore State.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

The "Indian Daily News."—To-morrow (Thursday) will see the end of the first week of the peons' strike with no results whatever. Both sides seem to be unyielding; the peons, an uneducated body of men, may not be well advised in the manner in which they have shewn their dissatisfaction; but the officials ought to have given the concessions they now offer, weeks before the crisis took place. The public has been put to enormous difficulties for the want of foresight of the Calcutta office. The employment of soldiers may just now help them to bridge over the difficulties; but it is open to very serious objections, both political and social. The soldiers are proud of their King's uniform and they resent to do menial work such as is performed by the peons and chaprasies, and they are already sick of it. Of course these soldiers cannot openly resent any duty that they are called upon by the State to perform, but they do it with a feeling of soreness which in the end generates discontent. It is a scandal that the Telegraph Department in a week has not been able to find a way out of its difficulty. What will happen, we wonder, if the operators and telegraph-masters are compelled to the last resort and also strike work. The Telegraph Department will tell us, no doubt, that they are ready to fill their places with military signallers, operators from the railways and post office and other nondescript labour available for service at a moment's notice. These men will never do, and the sooner the Government of India recognises this the better. The public pay for their messages, and they can certainly claim some sort of explanation which the Government never recognises, as the latter has no legal but only moral responsibility in the matter. The direction of the Telegraph Department seem to regard the grievances of the subordinates with half contempt and half-hearted sympathy, and there has been no endeavour to meet the representatives of the operators on a calm and business-like basis. The operators are distinctly amenable to reason. Why not publish the Telegraph Committee's report? Other Departments have done similar things before. But the new Commerce and Industry Department seem to be determined to go their own way to disaster. It has been an unwritten law with the Government to publish the reports of all Commissions and Committees and then to formulate their proposals. Lord Curzon did so with the University Commission, the Police Commission, the Irrigation Commission, and even recently our present Viceroy sanctioned the publication of the report of the Excise Committee and the Committee's report on the Survey of India. But the Commerce and Industry Department have another system. They withhold the Stores Committee's report and the Telegraph Committee's report. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have already suggested an enquiry into telegraph unrest, and the Trade Association have followed with a further letter. We are afraid, however, that there have been too many enquiries already. What is wanted now is action and some measure of justice. The Department, with singular absence of courtesy or commonsense, have kept the Bengal Chamber a week waiting for an answer. If it is prepared to humiliate the premier non-official Association in India in this manner we can imagine the manner in which it is treating subordinates.

THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

The "Madras Mail"—The honourable office of Sheriff of Madras has been in existence since the year 1800, or for a period of upwards of 107 years, but it was not until this present year of Grace that a Sheriff has publicly entertained the leading citizens of Madras at any large social function. To Mr. Walter Donald Smith, the present holder of the high office, belongs the honour of having, entirely on his own initiative, and with the cordial approval of H. E. the Governor, inaugurated a "Sheriff's Banquet," which came off with the greatest 'eclat' last night in the fine upper hall of the Moore Pavillion in the People's Park. A large and distinguished company, including His Excellency, assembled to partake of the princely hospitality of the "first citizen of Madras," and we heartily congratulate Mr. Smith on the entire success of a notable function. Mr. Smith belongs to a family whose members have established for themselves a wide reputation for business capacity and enterprise, and he himself has over and over again shown what a leading citizen can do for the public weal. As a Captain in the Madras Volunteer Guards the present Sheriff displays a keen interest in a most valuable movement, namely Volunteering, and he is always ready to take a prominent part in any public movement. He served for a considerable time as a Commissioner in the Corporation of Madras, and in this capacity he proved himself level-headed, shrewd and devoted to the interests of his constituents. We cordially wish Mr. Smith every success as Sheriff during the remainder of his period of office.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 7.

Light precipitation recorded from Kashmir, but elsewhere weather is dry. Conditions still remain favourable for local rain in Assam. Very dry northerly and north-westerly winds blowing over the greater part of India. Heavy clouds appeared over a small area in Rajputana. Burma—no telegrams received from Southern Burma. In Northern Burma, skies clear, humidity in defect. Central Districts—temperature, normal. North-east India, Orisa—skies cloudy. Upper Brahmaputra Valle, clear, elsewhere humidity has decreased. Eastern Bengal and Assam is now considerably below the average. In nearly every station the temperature has risen slightly above normal in parts of Division. In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, clouds appeared. Northwest of United Provinces skies remain clear, other parts of division, air much drier than usual and temperature fallen approximately to normal. North-west India, Minimarg reports fall of snow equivalent to one inch. Rain in Sonemarg quarter, clouds decreased in Kashmir, clouds appeared south-east of the Punjab, Rajputana and parts of Gujarat. Moisture in air, considerably below average, except in Baluchistan. Temperature fallen lower than usual everywhere, except in south-east Punjab and parts of Kasmir. Peninsula—skies almost clear; humidity decreased, now in general defect, temperature, nearly normal. Forecast—Still probablity of rain in Assam; few light falls of snow may occur in Kashmir.

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

Northerly winds persist over North-west India, where skies have again become clear. Low pressure conditions in North-east India are not so pronounced to-day. Winds at head of Bay have become more northerly. Burma clouds appeared in some Coast stations, but Inland-skies remain clear. North-east India, including Orissa,—clouds persist in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley, but no clouds reported in other parts of division. United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—clouds have disappeared from the north-west of United Provinces. Skies are now clear throughout the Division. North-east India Skies cleared in South-east Punjab, Rajputana, and Gujarat Clouds decreased in Kashmir. Peninsula—Skies clear or lightly clouded. Forecast—Weather likely to be dry over the whole of the Indian area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 7th March 1908 was 29 927 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Delhi and Ambala and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Delhi and Rawlpindi, while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day and night temperatures had been below normal.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear, while humidity is much less than usual. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Agra and north-westerly at Manipuri and Jhansi. Day temperature had been 2° cooler than usual at Agra and 2° to 5° warmer elsewhere. During night, temperature was about normal or 1° to 3° cooler throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Ajmer and lightly clouded at Jaipur. Humidity is below normal both in Sind and Rajputana. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur, while calms and north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures had been below normal in most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly or moderately clouded, while the air contains less than the usual amount of moisture. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Indore, Deesa and Rajkot and generally northerly elsewhere. Weather both at day and night had been cooler than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air is above normal at Raipur and generally below it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from easterly or north-easterly direction at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nagpur and Chanda and from westerly or north-westerly direction elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual in most places.

Konkan.—Skies are free from cloud, while the air has become slightly damper at Karwar and more or less dry elsewhere. Calms and northerly winds prevail generally. Temperature both during day and night differed but slightly from normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is damper than usual at Hydrabad and generally drier everywhere else. Winds are southerly at Aurangabad, while calms and north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The variation of both day and night temperatures had been small.

General Remarks.—Moderate to fresh westerly or north-westerly winds are likely to prevail along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FIRST SPINNING & WEAVING INDUSTRY IN SIND.

The Foundation Stone Ceremony of the "United Sind Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd." promoted by Messrs. Pathare & Co. of 4, Apollo Street, Bombay to be started at Ganjo Takar near Kali Temple came off on Saturday the 22nd February under the Presidentship of the Collector of Hyderabad Mr. Pratt, I. C. S. About 400 gentlemen were present. Diwan Khusiram, a leading pleader of the Hyderabad Bar, opened the proceeding of the day by a short speech in Sindhi dwelling on the necessity of local industries being supported for the well being of the province of Sind and exhorted the public to forget petty jealousies and come forward to lend their hearty support to the good cause in hand. He said that the Company had made rapid progress in the matter of collecting shares and during the course of about 4 months' time over Rs. 7,50,000 had already been subscribed and applications worth about Rs. 3,50,000 were pending receipt of Deposit Money. Diwan Khushiram added that apart from the other advantages which were manifest and too many to enumerate which Sind was likely to derive from such an industry, thousands of labourers and others would get an easy livelihood in the Mill. The province is not for the production of well-known Egyptian and Sind cotton which is at present exported to other countries. The supply of raw materials being at all times available and ready at hand, large profits might be expected and Sind which is at present ranked the most backward and benighted Province in India would be considered the foremost. The Collector then laid the foundation stone of Mill premises amidst hearty cheers of the audience. He also wished the Company, good luck and success and promised reasonable facilities; hoping that by the time he returned from the Districts, the foundation of the Mill premises would be completely laid and that many people would be induced to apply for plots on the Ganjo Takar thus removing the general cry of congestion of the Townspeople.

After the performance of the ceremony attar, pan and bouquets were distributed and a photo taken. Light refreshments and tea and coffee were also served. The ... [illegible] ... good wishes to the promoters of the Company.

SIR ROBERT HART AND HIS DECORATIONS.

A Remarkable List.

On February 20, Sir Robert Hart entered upon his seventy-fourth year, having been born in County Armagh in 1835. Since his last birthday he has received three additional orders of chivalry—to wit, "First Class, Order of the Rising Sun," sent to him by the Emperor of Japan, and the "Grand Cross of the Order of the Dragon of Annam," conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, whilst the King of Italy has decorated him with the "Grand Cordon, Order of the Crown of Italy." This is the second time Sir Robert has received the Order of the Crown of Italy, the late King Humbert having created him a Grand Officer of the same in 1884. This distinguished Order was founded in 1868, and consists of five classes. The first class is limited to 60 members, the second to 150, the third to 500, the fourth to 2,000, and as for simple chevaliers, who form the fifth class, their number is unlimited. Insignia, a white enamelled cross, the four arms of which are connected by lacs of gold; the centre of the cross is adorned with the iron crown. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk with a large white stripe.

Sir Robert Hart is one of the few British subjects possessing the coveted and illustrious Order of Christ of Portugal, King Dom Luis, the grandfather of the present youthful Monarch, having made him a Knight Grand Cross of the order in 1888 in recognition of his services in connection with the Chino-Portuguese Convention anent Macao, the Portuguese possession near Canton. Sir Robert conducted the Macao, negotiations on behalf of China, while Portugal was represented by the brilliant Senhor H. de Barros Gomez, who held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs in Senhor Luciano de Castro's Administration. The order of Christ of Portugal is one of the oldest decorations in Europe, having been founded in 1319, exactly thirty years before the English order of the Garter. It consists of three classes, limited to six members of the first and 450 of the second; the number of the members of the third class is unlimited. Insignia, a red enamelled cross with gold rims, in the centre of which is inserted a narrow white enamelled cross the whole is surmounted for the members of the two first classes with an octagonal star of gold and white enamel, in the centre of which is represented in red enamel the holy heart of Christ, encircled with a wreath of green enamelled leaves. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. The State robes consist of a white mantle, fastened by means of a long silken cord tied in the shape of a rosette. The star of the Order is embroidered on the left side of the mantle. A red cap, sword, Morocco boots, and golden spurs complete the costume, in which members of the Order are generally buried.

King Leopold of Belgium has bestowed the Order of Leopold three times upon Sir Robert Hart, having made him a Commander of the Order in 1869, a Grand Officer in 1893, and having given him the Grand Cordon in 1906. This Order was founded in 1832, and consists of five classes—first, grands-cordons; second, grands-officers; third, commanders; fourth, officers; fifth chevaliers. Insignia, a white enamelled cross, with a wreath of laurel and oak leaf between each of the four branches; one side of it bears in the centre a black enamelled scutcheon, surrounded with a red circle between two small golden circles; on that scutcheon is inscribed the King's monogram in gold, and composed of two L L. and two R.R. intertwined, and on the other side, on a black enamelled scutcheon, the Belgian lion in gold: round the scutcheon is a red enamelled rim; on which is inscribed in gold letters the motto of the kingdom, "L'union fait la force." The cross is surmounted by the Royal crown. The jewel is on silver for chevaliers, and for all other classes it is on gold. The star of the Order is worn by grands-cordons and grands-officers only. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. This order is the same for civilians as for the military, with the exception that for the latter two crossed swords are added as supporters under the crown.

The Emperor of Austria has twice honoured Sir Robert with the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria—in 1870, when his Majesty made him a Knight Commander of it, and in 1873 he was created a Knight Grand Cross. The Order of Francis Joseph was founded by the present Monarch in 1849, just a year after he ascended the Throne. It consists of three classes, number unlimited. Insignia, a red enamelled cross of gold, the angels of the branches of which are curved, the cross is convex; between its four arms is perceived the two-headed crowned eagle in gold, partly enamelled with blacks and holding in his two beaks a golden chain, in the lower links of which is inserted the motto "Viribus unitis"—strength by unity. Ribbon, deep red.

From France Sir Robert has on two occasions received the well-known Legion of Honour. Marshal MacMahon created him a Commander of the Order in 1878, and in 1885 President Grevy made him a "Grand Officer" of the same because of his services in bringing the Franco-Chinese war of 1884-5 to a close. The Legion of Honour was founded in 1802, and consists of five classes—fifth, chevaliers, whose number is unlimited; fourth, officers, limited to 4,000; third, commanders, limited to 1,000; second, grands officiers, limited to 200; first, grands croix, limited to 80. This Order was founded as a reward for civil merit or military valour. Insignia a star with five double-pointed branches, surmounted by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves; round the centre of the star are entwined branches of oak and laurel; the observe side of the star bears in its centre the effigy of the Republic; in a small rim round this centre, and encircled between two smaller golden rims, is the following inscription:—"Republique Francaise (1870);" the reverse side represents two tricolour flags, with the motto of the Order, "Honneur and patrie"—honour and country. This star is of silver for chevaliers and of gold for all other ranks. This Order is frequently conferred upon foreigners, but foreign members have not their names inscribed upon the official rolls, nor do they receive letters patent, but simply letters of advice. Ribbon, crimson-wanted silk.

Sir Robert also possesses the Order of Orange Nastau, Holland, the Queen-mother of the Netherlands having made him a Knight Grand Cross of this Order in 1897, and the late King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden sent him two decorations. First his Majesty made him a Chevalier of the Order of Vasa in 1870. This Order was founded in 1776, and consists of four classes, number unlimited. Insignia, an oval gold escutcheon in the white enamelled centre of which is displayed the crest of Vasa is gold, this centre is encircled with a red enamel ring bearing the following inscription:—"Gustaf den Tredie instiktare MDCCLXXII." (Gustav III., instituted 1772). Ribbon, green-watered silk. On State occasions the Order is worn with a gold chain, the links of which represent alternately gold sheaves and shields, with the Swedish arms surrounded by the attributes of commerce, the arts and agriculture, and the arms of Holstein in enamel and gold. The State robes are the national costume, in green velvet mantle lined with white satin breeches, with a green velvet mantle lined with white satin. Secondly his Majesty in 1891 created Sir Robert a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star of Norway. The foundation of this older is uncertain, but it was revised exactly 160 years ago. It consists of four classes, number unlimited, and is destined to reward civil merit. Insignia, an octagonal gold white-enamelled cross, with gold crowns in the four angles; the cross is surmounted by a Royal golden crown the blue enamelled centre of the cross represents golden star—the Polar Star—round which is inscribed the motto of the order. Nescit occasum it never sets, ribbon, black. The State robes are of crimson velvet and the breeches of white satin. The collar is composed of a double chain of gold, between which are alternately fixed a gold and white enamel, and surmounted by the Royal crown in gold.

In the year 1900, should after the siege of the Peking Legation by the Boxers, the German Emperor bestowed the Order of the Crown First Class, Prussia, upon Sir Robert.

Sir Robert Hart is also, his Protestantism notwithstanding, by direct gift of the late Pope Leo XIII., a Commander of the Papal Order of Pius IX, which honour he received in 1885. This rare Order was founded in 1847, the year after Pius IX, was elected Pope. It consist of two classes; and its members are limited in number. Insignia an hexagonal blue enamelled star, the obverse white-enamelled centre of which is inscribed with the words "Pius IX." in gold; in the gold ring round it is displayed the motto "Virtuti et merito" (for virtue and merit). The reverse white-enamelled centre, equally encircled with gold, contains the following inscription:—"Anno MDCCCXLVII." Ribbon, dark blue, with two crimson stripes on each side. This and the Order of Saint Sylvester, which was formerly known under the name of "Order of the Golden Spur," are the only two Papal Orders for which special costumes exist.

In addition to creating Sir Robert Hart a Baronet, her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, conferred the three classes of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George upon him—the C.M.G. in 1879, the K.C.M.G. in 1882, and the G.C.M.G. in 1889. This Order was founded in 1818, and its motto is "Auspicium melioris aevi" (a pledge of better times). Ribbon, Saxon blue with a scarlet stripe.

And America has presented him with several medals of Republican appreciation.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

REVERIE AND CONSOLATION.

When the shouting and the tumult die, when constables and cads depart, there is gladness in reflection. An American lady who was of the party recognises an international crisis happily over-passed. "Had I been arrested, it must have led to a diplomatic rupture," she says. Another of the victims treasures a more personal joy, while the conflict raged she pinched a juvenile rioter. 'And that boy," she exultingly reflects, "will some day be a man." Man never is, but always To be blessed, and in the future lies also women's hope. A daughter of the member, a young lady of spirit, pleads guilty to having desired, in the time of trial to commit a breach of the peace. She yearned, with all the ardour of the sincere enthusiast, to "slap a policeman" that ambition has not to this hour abated. If one large policeman, girt about with sackcloth, and with ashes in his hair and beard, would submit, in expiation of his fellows' sins, to many slaps from that fair hand, all might, even now, be forgiven.

TOIL AND TRIBULATION.

The Church Discipline debate suggests a condition of discontent and perplexity similar to that in which the Lincoln case found the various parties in the Church. For close upon two centuries there had been no such trial as Archbishop Benson was asked to conduct. The Archbishop was torn with doubts. If he disclaimed jurisdiction, the Church Association could apply for a mandamus compelling him to try the case; if he tried it offhand, his decision might be appealed against and reversed. And whatever the issue, he found something "opposed to religion in the party spirit which made these things a battle-cry." Lord Selborne privately advised him, the more gladly because, as he said, this gave him a good excuse, in the event of the Archbishop's being appealed against, for not sitting on the Judicial Committee. Gladstone, who was against the trial, suggested a course which the Primate was able to convince him was unsafe. As for the Bishop of Lincoln, "holy man that he is," wrote the Archbishop, he, according to the latter, held that he extended liberty by breaking the law. "Very sad," was the Primate's diary comment.

PROPHECIES UNFULFILLED.

No wonder that in his fanciful, merry way the good Archbishop gave utterance to lugubrious prophecies concerning his own fate and that of the Church. While the trial was pending he spoke with vehemence, his biographer tells us, of the part he would play if the Church were disestablished. "I shall head a revolt," he cried, "seize the principal agitators, and hang them at Lambeth out of the windows." He had not Mr. Masterman in mind, be it noted, when he added, "I know whom I shall begin with," for the amendment had not then been drawn, nor its creator liberated from school. But on reflection the Archbishop came to sportively melancholy conclusion: "I daresay it will be the other way! I often have a vision of being hung in the road by Lollard's Tower—ever since a man whom I passed there shook his fist at me and said, 'Yah!'"

RECRUITING BY WRESTLING.

Should he by any chance need more men than he is now taking against the Afridis, Sir James Willcocks might do worse than summon to his aid another Captain H. R. Holmes, the man who raised the 36th Sikhs, who so distinguished themselves in the Tirah campaign. Entrusted, in company with Colonel Cook, with the formation of the corps, he experienced great difficulty in getting men. So he took within a few Sikhs, and set off for the Loodiana district, a fruitful ground for recruiting. There were the men; the question was, how to induce them to enlist? His method was a novel one. On entering a village he issued a challenge to all the local wrestler to compete with him or his men. The terms he imposed were that if the locals lost their bouts they should join the new regiment. This appeal to their sporting instinct could not be resisted. They took up the challenge with alacrity. Some of them won, but the majority were enrolled, and in the course of a few months from one of the finest batches of infantry that ever served under the British colours.

THE FREE MAN.

There must be many men in the House of Commons who envy the Hon. C. H. Strutt, who has been telling his old constituents in the Maldon division of Essex that, since quitting Parliament, he has been a "freer, happier, healthier man." It would never do for a member to admit to his constituents that he craves a similar freedom, or they might soon insist upon his taking it. The fact is that from the youngest member to the oldest Parliamentary hand the all love the Parliamentary life too well to quit it, yet bate the boredom, the fatigue and anxiety which it entails. Gladstone at the height of his power, when the House met on a Thursday in February, would say as it rose on the Friday night, "Thank God! there is one week of the Session over!" And one of his colleagues on the Treasurry Bench answered, "It is wishing one's life shorter by six months; but does one not wish on this, the first night of the Session, that it were the last!" But not all the king's horses and all the king's men could have induced either statesman to yield up his place.

SOMETHING LIKE LEATHER.

If manufacturers in general hold the views which one firm is said by the solicitor who represented them in court to hold, we shall soon have a "What are boots?" problem for the courts to decide. Articles sold as boots were shown to have worn through the first time they were put on, and the defending solicitor protested that their wearers must have been playing hop-scotch or marbles! If such unconscionable violence as that is practiced while boots are worn, of course we must look out for bursts and breakages. These children seem to have been as little mindful of the nature of their understanding as the choleric M.F.H. who raged into the shop of his shoemaker, complaining that his new riding boots have split to pieces at the first time of trial. "I only walked down to the stables in them and here you see the result!" he said, flinging down the remnants. "Walked to the stables, did you? said the cobbler, "Well, if you walked to the stables, what could you expect the boots to do? I made them for riding, not walking!"

THE MAN AND HIS BARGAIN.

It is not surprising that after the boom in salaries for operatic singers there should come a reaction. There is a limit beyond which even American impresarios cannot safely go. Lightheartedly as the strong man enters into an agreement with a "star" whom he has to prevent from going to his rival, he lives to learn that he can pay too dearly for his monopoly. His theatre can return him only so much money, and the sum available does not suffice to meet the salaries which he has undertaken to pay. Failure has come again. You read the story of Colonel Mapleson's amazing adventures, and think that such a thing could not be repeated, when lo, in your daily paper you find a precisely similar struggle in progress in New York this winter. The big men appear to have bid too high in their endeavour to "corner" the world's singing birds; and they are paying the penalty. It is illogical to blame the artistes. They exist to sing and to be paid for singing. If the impresarios offer them preposterous fees, or agree to the monstrous terms which some of them impose, then disaster is invited, and will come.

FORTUNE AND FAILURE.

It was often touch-and-go with Colonel Mapleson; after paying Patti and the rest, he found either a deficiency, or at best but a few pounds remaining for himself. He had at times to borrow money to pay Patti the thousand pounds a night, without which sum in advance she would not sing. Robert Grau, one of her rivals, was not discouraged by the Mapleson experiences. Music was lottery to him. He confessed, I have never discovered an opera; I am not musician enough for that. It is all cold business to me. As to the vocalists, his plan was, as he said to show them the difference between singing for £400 a year at home and for £5,000 year in America. He had never discovered a voice; he merely took up somebody else's discovery.

THE BRITISH POSITION IN PERSIA.

Lord Curzon writes to the "Times":—Sir,—I have no desire to renew in your columns the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention, which has already occupied three days of Parliamentary time, being quite content with the impression which that debate cannot fail to have produced. But there is one question of fact which ought in fairness to be set right before the controversy is closed.

It was one of the main arguments on behalf of the treaty that during the past 20 years there has been a great change in the respective positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, that Great Britain by her apathy has practically brought about the detriment or surrender of her own interests, and that the results of 100 years of British diplomacy have been confined to the Imperial Bank of Persia, the Karun River concession, and various roads in connexion therewith (the Indo-European telegraphs and a British trade still amounting to 3½ millions per annum being conveniently ignored). Per "contra" great stress was laid on the evidences of recent Russian activity in respect of railways, roads, steamers, telegraphs, and Consuls which were held to justify the concessions so lavishly granted to her in the new Agreement.

This picture renders so little justice to the efforts that have been made in recent years to strengthen and promote British interests in Central and Southern Persia, and gives such an erroneous impression of the relative positions of the two Powers at the time that the treaty was concluded, that I ask your permission to state the facts, which are not, I think, widely known.

For many years past neither the British nor the Indian Government has contested the Russian ascendency in the north of Persia, an ascendency which was backed both by geographical and military conditions. With all the more energy, therefore, was the consolidation of the British position in the centre and south pursued, particularly by the Indian Government, as possessing the greater stake in those areas, with results that are in remarkable contrast to the alleged inactivity of this country.

In 1889 there were only six British officers holding permanent Consular appointments in Persia. During the succeeding six years additional Consuls were appointed to Seistan, Kerman, Bander Abbas, Shiraz, Mohommerah, and Vice-Consuls at Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Bam, Bushire. Consular buildings were erected or acquired at the majority of the above-named places. Military officers were attached to the British establishment at Meshed and Teheran; and mounted escort were provided for every British Consulate in Persia. The Russian Government, in spite of its political influence at Teheran, did not enjoy a monopoly even of loans. The Government of India in 1903 made a loan of £300,000 to the Persian Government, as mentioned in the debate, and offered, for an adequate return to Indian interests, to increase the loan to £1,000,000. Two special missions were despatched to Persia, one from England, the other from India, to investigate fresh openings for British or Indian trade. A monopoly of the Persian oilfields was granted to a British subject. The concessions for the navigation of the Karun River and the construction of roads (1) from Ahwaz to Ispahan, (2) from Ispahan to Teheran, (3) from Burujird to Ispahan, were consolidated in the hands of a British Company, assisted by financial support from the home and Indian Governments. In the Gulf great improvements were made in the postal and telegraphic services, and in the mail service subsidized by the Government of India; and a staff of Indian Medical officers relieved the Persian Government of the onerous task of guarding against plague in the principal ports. During this period the annual expenditure of the British Government upon Persia amounted to over £15,000, that of the Indian Government to nearly £70,000. I venture to assert that at no time during the past 50 years have the evidences of British activity in Persia been either more conspicuous or more fruitful.

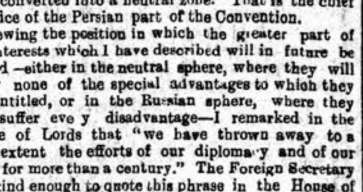
In the light of these efforts it is a little hard to be told that we must now suffer permanently for our own supineness. But it is still harder to find that whereas similar and certainly not superior considerations are held to justify the "maximum" concessions to Russia in the north, these facts have not been thought good enough to procure even the ear-marking as a British sphere of the tracts of Persia in the centre and south to which they applied. Not a single supporter of the treaty has ever faced the point why those regions, which ought, according to every argument employed, to have constituted the British sphere, have instead been converted into a neutral zone. That is the chief sarcifice of the Persian part of the Convention.

Viewing the position in which the greater part of the interests which I have described will in future be placed—either in the neutral sphere, where they will enjoy none of the special advantages to which they are entitled, or in the Russian sphere, where they will suffer every disadvantage—I remarked in the House of Lords that "we have thrown away to a large extent the efforts of our diplomacy and of our trade for more than a century." The Foreign Secretary was kind enough to quote this phrase in the House of Commons (omitting the qualification) and to describe it as sheer rhetoric. I only wish in the public interest that it were. I shall be quite content to incur the charge when it has been demonstrated by the results. We are invited to look to the future for the good effects of the treaty. Perhaps the same unerring test may not be inapplicable to the bad.—I am, Sir, yours obediently.

February 10, CURZON.

THE "AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.



Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alcana, 2,311 tons, Captain D Morgan, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Gangis, 2,720 tons, Captain T A Page, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain G W Currie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G F Elliott, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G Leimere, saild on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2,759 tons, Captain G Straping, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino 2,682 tons, Captain L Mancine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhea 3,353 tons, Captain R F Thomson, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Rangoon &c, brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier 1,008 tons captain H Nelsen arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Singapore with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer President, 2,086 tons captain M Muhl baner arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban with a general cargo and coal and 258 deck passengers.

THE R I M S Dufferin, 3 966 tons, Captain T A L de Beery, R I M arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Madras with Government stores and the following passengers:—Mrs Neville, Sub Conductor Gilteman and child, Sergt Walsh and wife and 5 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 943 tons, Captain H McDiarmed arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers:—Col Sonthey, Lieut Lucas, Capt and Mrs MacPherson, Mr E Comber, Miss Martin General Capper, Col Hale, Mr Jenkyns, Capt Tarkington, Mr Sale, Mrs Miller, Mrs Seager, Mr and Mrs Elleott, and 150 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons captain T H Hide R N R arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 18th February via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Shanghai—Hayeem, Mrs and Miss. From Hongkong—Rev Alvarez, Lieut J F de Shingola, Mr J J Karpudia, Mr. P B Shroff, Mr Jeevanji, Mr G D Noronha. From Colombo—Lady Dickson, Mrs Mystery and infant, Mr M Byramji, Mr R Rolfson, Mr & M Cassels, Miss D S Agar, Mr A L Alexander. Mr Francis, Mr H de Rubia, Mr H F Busch, Mr J N Hay, Mr H Hay, Mrs Rustomji and 2 children, Mr J E Peyton and 5 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr McArthur	R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury	Lt Whisti	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A L de Berry	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 7.

Brazilliana	2434	Tomblyn	Cory Bro & Co
Beme	1899	Taylor	Shaw Wallace Co
Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	F Muir & Co
Imani	2979	Penberthy	W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Imaum	2703	Penberthy	K N & Co
Kenley	2479	Wilson	
Mojidi	1857	Coates	B & P S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Plitavice	2442	Signato	R Bishop & Co
Peninsular	3447	Peters	P & O Co
Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt	Glade & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar 11-3 A Strandes
Sirsa	1675	Pipper	M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345	Robson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	2339	Runton	Hull	11-3	F Muir & Co
B Havraise	3549	Lemine	Havre	25-3	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Antwerp	21-3	F Muir & Co
A Persia	4158	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
N Adalia	2481	Hannaford	K'chi Newport	14-3	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	18-3	W & A G & Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Shanghai	17-3	F R S N Co
5 Magdala	3134	Lemand	Hull	14-3	W & A G & Co
6 Santhia	3353	Thomson			N F S M & Co
10 & 11 City of Calcutta	4785	Wilson	Busreh	10-3	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	14-3	P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	11-3	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	R Rubattino s	Mancini	Genoa, Feb 18
	Ganges s	Page	Calcutta, Feb 23
7	R I M S Dufferin	de Berry	Madras, Mar 2
	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, Feb 25
	Axenfels s	Struping	Hamburg, Feb 1
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Mar 6
8	President s	Muhlbaner	Durban, Feb 18
	Terrier s	Nelsen	Singapore, Feb 19
	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai, Feb 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Harlyn s	Bird	Baltimore
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah
	Shah Allum s	Davison	Maurit'us
	H M S Highflyer	Hickley	Persian Gulf
	Caledonia s	Peters	Aden
	Nasori s	Leimere	Persian Gulf, &c
8	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta
	Nawab s	Elliott	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Sirsa, for Calcutta &c
" Onipenta for Calcutta, &c
" Singu, for Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Oriental, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—160 bales wool, Nizamoodin and Co; 150 bales wool, B Burbhum; 32 to s oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 1,840 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 100 cwt kung and 100 cwt turmeric Bauer F. Krause; 70 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—132 cwt, condiments Maneckji Poonjaji and sons; 15 bales carpets, S Mogji; 18 cwt fishmaws K N Miani and Co; 150 cwt myrabollams A Khimji; 104 cwt horns J M Rahimtoola, 104 cwt horns G Suchiduss; 660 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—3,500 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—44 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Magdala s—400 cwt dill seed Bauer and Krause; 4,746 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 80 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 66 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

Castello s—6,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s— 6,003 cwt gingallyseed, and 2,000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed, and 2,000 gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,050 cwt myrabollams A Khimji; 1,600 cwt myraboll ms WW Becher, 80 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 165 bales cotton A Morris and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—2,000 cwt mowra seed, J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougal s—1,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—24 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Diwakar and Co; 2,994 cwt linseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co. 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co;
Wakamiya Maru s—52 cwt sharkfins and Fishmaws H A Mahomed and sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton Gladstone Tejpal and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—31 bales wool F Kissim and Co.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co., Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes) (9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. FRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HAIR TONIC KESHRANJAN—WHY?

BECAUSE.

KESHRANJAN—has been highly praised by Maharajas, Rajas, Feudatory Princes, Nababs, Zemindars, Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Lawyers, Educationists, Students and the Gentry People both here and abroad, Ladies of Noble and Respectable Families, both European, and Indian use our Keshranjan and Keshranjan only for oilet purposes.

KESHRANJAN—Combines both Luxury and real Necessity to every MODERN TOILET.

Price Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

BASAKARISHTA OR THE COUGH LINCTUS.

This Cough Linctus has already gained a great celebrity, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best remedies known for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, and all disorders of the CHEST and LUNGS, and if taken in time, will prevent CONSUMPTION.

Price per bottle... Re. 1.
Packing and postage ... As. 5.

CHYAVANA PRASHA OR OUR OWN HEALTH RESTORER.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and eases the irritation of the respiratory centres. It increases energy and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power of endurance. It is infinitely better than Cod-Liver Oil.

Price for 7 doses ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... As. 5

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L. and M. S. A. S. (London), &c
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

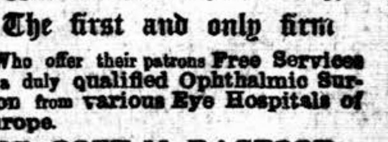
Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer. ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins. A Revelation of what a soap can be.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PLEASE NOTE



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE, PRICES MODERATE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

RESEARCH BY SIMPLE MEANS.

The astronomical amateur has been defined by Professor G. E. Hale as the man who works at astronomy because he cannot help it, who would rather do such work than anything else, and who is unhampered by traditions and undaunted by difficulties. In the admirable lecture at the Royal Astronomical Society, at which lecture the members of the daughter society (British Astronomical) were invited to be present—a lecture published in the November Monthly Notices—Professor Hale discusses the various opportunities for astronomical work with inexpensive apparatus which are open to men whose means are not large. There is a feeling abroad, among those who would like nothing better than to be engaged in work for their favourite science which may be of real use, that every kind of work in astronomy in these days demands expensive equipment as an inevitable preliminary. If this were so it would be a serious matter indeed. And Professor Hale goes so far as to say that if it were really the case it would not be in the long run worthwhile to continue to establish and to equip costly observatories, if men who are capable of doing valuable work are thereby deterred from persisting in their work or from entering upon new fields of research. The slides shown emphasised a fact not always realised by amateurs; that for certain classes of work the smaller telescopes have a real advantage over their giant brethren. Results have been obtained, for instance, with a cheap "lantern lens" belonging to an ordinary stereopticon which are better than those obtained by a larger instrument; and work done by a 2ft. reflector of 8ft. focal length has rivalled that of the great 40in. Yerkes telescope. The Major portion of the lecture was devoted to what can with small means be done in solar research. But at the close the lecturer also indicated how much stellar spectroscopy would benefit by the intelligent planning of observation which can be undertaken with small instruments. Anyone who possesses a small instrument with a micrometer can do good work at observing wide double stars. But it is not even necessary to possess a telescope at all. Quite apart from naked-eye discovery, such as that of "Nova Persei" by Anderson, a man may "still work in his laboratory and make important contributions by identifying lines and bands in spot spectra ... or by researches in a score of other fields."

TO REACH THE POLE.

Dr. Nansen's recent lecture to the Royal Geographical Society on North Polar problems, published in the December number of the "Geographical Journal," contains some valuable suggestions in connexion with the methods of North Polar exploration of the future. One is naturally curious to learn what view is taken by such a famous explorer as to the possibility of reaching the long sought for goal by means of balloons or airships. He does not think that the mysterious veil will be lifted by such means and advises adventurers to confine their aeronautical rambles to parts of the globe where a failure involve less risk, and where failing machinery can be more readily mended. The observations they could make, even if they reached the Pole, would be of but limited interest, for they would be mainly meteorological. And even if the weather were clear, and the surface of the sea not hidden by fogs, they could not give any information of value about the nature of the regions tranversed. No result commensurate with the time, the money, and the energy spent can be obtained even by sledge expeditions equipped as they have been in the past. The best kind of oceanographical work can, however, be carried out by sledge-parties, and much might be learned by exact measurements of the flat ice and hummocks. In many other respects our defective knowledge might be largely supplemented. As for submarines for North Polar purposes, they must still remain in the land of fancy so delightfully familiar to us in the pages of Jules Verne. The idea was that they might dive under the ice and come up in the open water-channels and lanes. Dr. Nansen sees no difficulty in their finding enough open water to come up in. The danger would rest in the diving low enough to escape running into the sides of the great hummocks. To avoid this they might have to go to depths of from 180ft. to 240ft., and for the present any rate, this necessity puts the submarine out of court. The Russian idea of ice-breakers such as were used on Lake Baikal and in the Baltic does not seem to Dr. Nansen to be feasible. Admiral Makaroff's "Yermak" made little or no impression against the really heavy North Polar ice. A pet idea of Dr. Nansen's is to utilise the drift of the polar currents. A vessel entering the ice about 160deg. W. longitude would in five years be carried across the unknown polar regions far north of the track of the "Fram," and would emerge somewhere near the north-east coast of Greenland. This has been practically proved by the adventures of specially constructed casks allowed to drift in this way.

PHOBOS.

The Laputans, on the indisputable authority of Lemuel Gulliver, were aware that Mars has two satellites revolving about it. The innermost is distant from the primary exactly three of its diameters, and the outermost five. The former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half, so that the squares of their periodic times are very nearly in the same proportion as the cubes of their distances from the centre of Mars. As Swift knew nothing of mysteries of mathematics it is very likely that he was supplied with the figures he gives with such artful simplicity. It is needless to remind the reader that Mars was endowed with these satellites in accordance with one of Kepler's well-known laws, but that their real existence was as yet suspected only from the interpretation placed by Kepler himself on Galileo's views as to the assated, or, as the Italian astronomer called it, the "triple form" of Saturn. And a certain young gentleman of promising parts, named Hieromegus, in the comic romance of that title written by M. de Voltaire, tells us that, when coasting along the planet Mars he described two moons subservient to that orb which, he continues, have hitherto escaped the observation of all astronomers. But Voltaire almost certainly must have had the witty Irish Dean in his mind while penning his lines, for a few pages later he alludes to the innocent habit of that divine in calling a spade a spade when he chose. However that may be, it was not until 1877 that Asaph Hall, who, alas! is now numbered with the great majority, found the object known as Deimos. On the next evening, to his astonishment, he further observed quite a company of moonlings, which ultimately resolved themselves into the rapidly moving Phobos. Were we suddenly translated to the surface of Mars we would see the latter rise in the west, set in the east and culminate three, or even four, times daily. Mr. C. T. Whitmell, in a note on Phobos contributed to the current Journal of the British Astronomical Association, draws attention to a peculiarity which he thinks has not as yet been noticed. To an observer on our equator the transit of the centre of the moon along the sun's diameter seems to be much longer than to an observer whose fortune it is to be stationed at the earth's centre. To a Martian the phenomenon would be reversed in the case of Phobos.

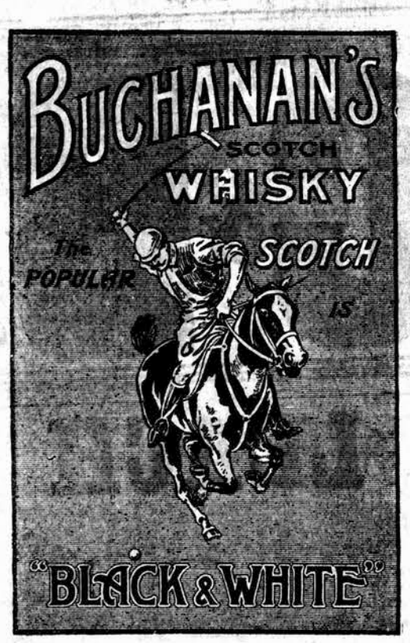
SHELLEY'S "MORNING STAR."

To the Martian the transit lasts about seven seconds longer if viewed from the centre of the planet than if observed from its equator. In the case of Deimos, which behaves in a normal manner, rising east and setting west, the difference is of some four seconds longer for an observer on the equator than for another at the centre. The eccentric behaviour of Phobos is due to its orbital angular velocity about the primary being greater than the angular velocity of the axis of the planet. For the Moon and the Earth, and for Deimos and Mars, the contrary is the case. Hence, as Mr. Whitmell points out, it might be supposed that a central zenithal occultation of a star by Phobos seen from the equator of Mars would seem shorter than if viewed from the centre of the planet. This is by no means the case. There is a difference of roughly two seconds' prolongation in favour of the equatorial observer. In the discussion that ensued on the reading of the paper, Mr. Crommelin referred to the fact that owing to Phobos being so near to its primary, and moving as it does in the plane of the equator, the satellite is never seen at the pole of Mars. Also when rising or setting it is much nearer to its zenith. Some folk believe that the Moon looks larger when rising or setting, though it really looks smaller, and in any case the difference is very slight. But in the case of Phobos the difference is not negligible. Another peculiarity was pointed out. According to the Laplacian hypothesis no "month" can be shorter than the corresponding day. To this Phobos is an exception. It completes three revolutions and begins a fourth while Mars is revolving but once on its axis. A similar instance is the speed of the Saturnian ring system. Its meteoric constituents complete the circle in five or six hours, as compared with the ten and a half hours required for an axial rotation of Saturn itself. Mr. Crommelin also noted that in some annular eclipses of the Sun, when the eclipse is central in the middle of the day it would last longer than in the morning or evening, while in other cases the duration is shorter. The abnormal behaviour of Phobos was at one time explained to the friction of Martian solar tides. But all explanations so far have not stood the test of investigation. Mr. Lynn made an ingenious suggestions that perhaps Shelley was thinking of Phobos when he speaks, in "The Revolt of Islam," of rising from sleep and watching the Morning Star.

. . . till by the Sun made pale, it sank
Under the billows of the heaving sea.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of Cut. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Ferrington Road, London, England.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

A favourite Pick-me-up.

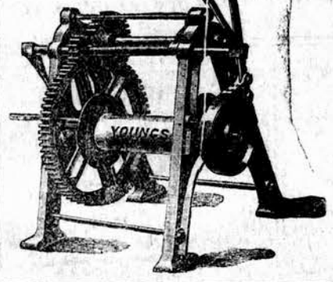
A dash of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

in Soda Water.

Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 172

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BRITT'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the WRAPPER a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements		Rs. 85	Rs. 68
Do. do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do. do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	116	82
Do. do	Clock do.	165	132
Do. do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do	Clock do.	280	224
Do. do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do. do	Clock do.	375	300
Do. do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do	Clock do.	495	398

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch		Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do. do.	Clock (strikers)	„ 95	„ 76
Do. do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do. do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece		Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do. do.	Clock	„ 75	„ 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13-15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER,

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, *Manager.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebee.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, *Manager.*
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aniwa-Hoten	Lisapang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fungtien)	Seoungnai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, *Manager.*
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK. FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," ESPLANADE.

Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. **Useful for Municipalities**

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY ONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not vailable.

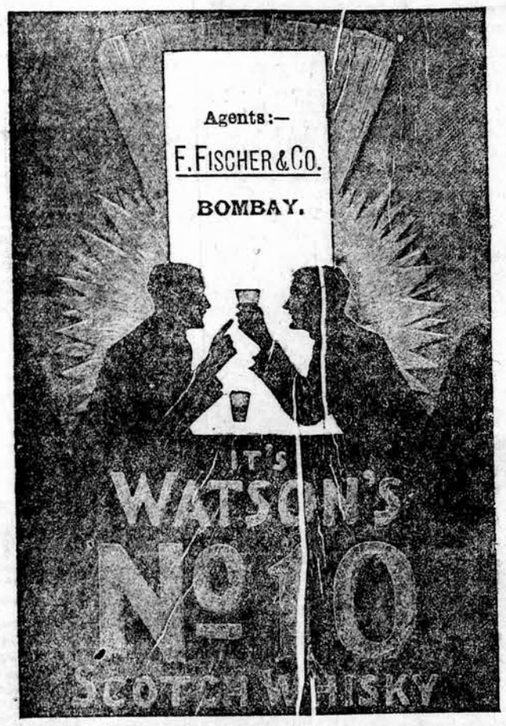
Storm and rain proof lamps from 00 o 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free rom any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY



BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE

(Patents applied for).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &c.

This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,**
Makers of the World Famous EB WB Briar Pipes.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Chest Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. Sleep Appetite increases wonderfully. The Face becomes calm and refreshing. The Eyes becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Skin healthy. brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, sent from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TURKISH RÉGIE CIGARETTES.

ALL HAND-MADE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

UNEQUALLED FOR

QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND AROMA.

All Cigarettes Bear the Imperial Ottoman Arms as a Guarantee of Genuineness.

ENA' ALA, Rs. 6. **YAKA,** Rs. 3-12. **SELAM,** Rs. 2-4.

PACKED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN, AND OBTAINABLE FROM MERWAN & CO., ARMY & NAVY STORES, PHILLIPS & CO., BOMBAY AND ALL

Leading Tobacconists and Wine Merchants.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN TOBACCO RÉGIE.

Sole Agents for India:

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., 15-17, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, | HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.

Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

ASPINALL'S

WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

¶ WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of flatted paint.

Manufactured by

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.

Full Particulars and Samples from

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE VERDICT OF A JUDGE,

After Hearing Both Sides of a Number of

Odeon Duplex Records was,

"They are the Finest Records now on the Market."

Odeon records are made out of the New "Empedite" Material which is harder and more durable than any composition yet discovered.

Two Records for the price of one.

Catalogues on application, at

THE "GRAMOPHONE" HALL,

35, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN IS SOFT AS VELVET. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

C & B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

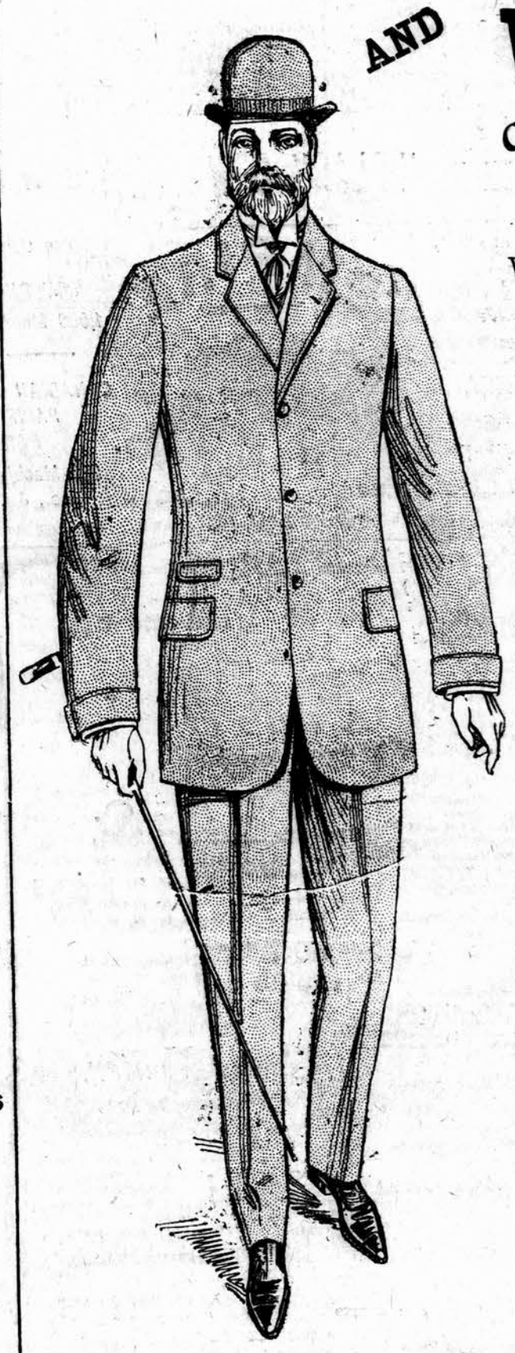
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

LEACH AND WEBORNY

RAMPART ROW, **BOMBAY.**



Colored Flannel and Angola Suitings.

White Flannel Trousers, Rs **10-8** pair.

LINEN SUITS.

Shrunk and well made, best materials, Rs. **19** per suit.

QUALITY A.

Flannel Suitings, in Greys, Fawns and assorted shades and colourings, up-to-date Patterns, per complete Suit of Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers.

Special Value, Rs. 45.

QUALITY B.

Best Flannel Suitings, made from Pure Saxony Wool guaranteed shrunk, in a full range of choice patterns, in Light and Dark colourings, per Suit of Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers.

Specially recommended, Rs. 50.

TROPICAL CASHMERE SUITS.

In soft, light weight Tropical Cashmeres, in shades of light, medium and dark shades of Greys, Drabs and Fawn, broken and invisible Checks, entirely new stock, splendidly assorted.

Rs. 55 and 65 per suit.

LEADING TAILORS AT "THE GATE OF INDIA."

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: B.G.A. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It is especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized: and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the TOP with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

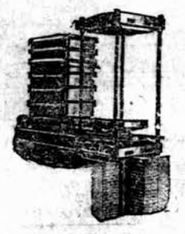
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,
WITHERSFIELD, England.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO at the Bombay Gazette Biscuit Printing Works, at No. 2, Graver Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Wardrobe Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIA & J. KEYMER & Co., 2 Pancheorta Street, LONDON, E. C. Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.